SALMAN's CHOICE

Light A Candle

Saeed Rashid

DISCIPLINE

Discipline
Is
Freedom
More discipline
More freedom

Discipline
Is
Power
More discipline
More power
Discipline
Is
Knowledge
More discipline
More knowledge

Discipline
Is
Progress
More discipline
More progress

Discipline
Is
Honour
More discipline
More honour

Discipline
Is
Character
The greater the discipline
The stronger the character

Discipline
Is
The source
Of all good
That
Comes to man
Discipline makes
A person
A people
Great and strong

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LIGHT A CANDLE

Saeed Rashid

Sultana Foundation

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Dedicated

To

The student

Who

Thinks most

Feels the noblest

And

Acts the Best

THE AUTHOR

Prof. Saeed Rashid is currently Director of Tameer-e-Millat Institute of Education & Research Islamabad and Director of Sultana Foundation Department of Character building and Pakistaniat, Islamabad. Previous to taking up this assignment, he was the Principal of Army Public School Jhelum, and Mangla Cantt from 1990 to 1994. Before that, from 1950 to 1990 he was on the faculty of Military College, Jhelum as House-master and Director of Research and Development Cell. Educated at Bareily and Muslim University Aligarh, he holds Masters in Urdu & English and a professional degree in education. His special interests are: Character Building, Teacher Education, Pakistaniat and Creativity-oriented Curriculum Development. Prof. Rashid has authored 32 Books on Education, Pakistaniat and Character-Building and is a visiting Professor to Fauji Foundation Teachers Training Institute, Rawalpindi, Army Public Schools,Roots School, Rawalpindi, and to other educational Institutions of repute in the country.

WORKS

1. CHARACTER AND CONDUCT KIRDAR-KI-KIRNAIN
2. KIRDAR SAZ
3. TAZKARA-E-SHUHADA
4. JURATOAN KAY NISHAN
5. Col.HAQ NAWAZ KIYANI SHAHEED SITARA-E-JURAT
6. Maj. AKRAM SHAHEED NISHAN-E-HAIDER
7. DASTAN-E-ILM-O-AMAL (VOLUME-I)
8. DASTAN-E-ILM-O-AMAL (VOLUME-II)
9. OF QUAID-EAZAM
10. LIVING WITH LEADERSHIP
11. LEARNING TO LEAD
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13. FROM SCHOOL TO COLLEGE
14. A LASTING LIGHT HOUSE
15. TEACHER GUIDE
16. IN SEARCH OF CHARACTER
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18. BEACON LIGHT
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26. CHARACTER BUILDING AND PUBLIC SPEAKING
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31. ROSHAN RAHAIN
32. DANAI KI TALASH

INTRODUCTION

The book, very appropriately opens with a message:

Do all the good you can
By all the means you can
In all the ways you can
In all the places you can
To all the people you can
As long as you can

In this verse, in my opinion, the second and third lines have a special significance and deserve some moments of deep thinking .If we reflect on the nature of 'good' then we come to realise that it is not to be taken as something fixed and pre-determined. It should be an inner response to the demand of the situation and circumstances. What counts is the sentiment and feeling for the 'good', the vision and will to create a new non-conventional 'good' in the new context. However the essence of 'good' would always remain service to the others and sacrifice for a good cause. In a world that is constantly being fed on internet and dish, the opposite forces and images of what could only be termed bad' in the moral and ethical sense, are insidiously spreading their message of selfishness and opportunism. In this climate of spiritual degradation, the need for strengthening moral and emotional aspects of personality is becoming more and more important and urgent.

Sultana Foundation stands for creativity character, innovation and open mindedness to cope with the challenges of 21st century. To achieve this objective, the Department of Character Building was set up in 1994 charged with the task of developing character building curriculum for the Sultana System.

I am happy that this fourth volume in our character building programme significantly focuses on creative character building. This is what the call of the day is.

As mentioned in my introduction to the earlier books in the series, creative character- building is an integral component of Sultana System curricula at all levels and for all forms of education that we cater for.

I congratulate Prof. Saeed Rashid, Director Character-Building Programme, himself a creative writer of repute, for producing this very valuable series which I am sure would serve as a candle whose little flame makes all the differences in the darkness.

(Dr. Naeem Ghani)
Chairman,
Sultana Foundation.

FOREWORD

The inability of the measures adopted so far in the private and public sectors to make a significant and positive change in the low literacy rate in the country.. is a matter of serious concern for planners and educators. One of the consequences of the feeling of lack of progress and backwardness in this area, is proliferation of schemes and ideas to rectify the situation. It appears that the system is still awaiting its savior to set the course right-an essential pre-condition for the social and economic progress of the country. Under these conditions where primary focus is on raising the rate of literacy, matters pertaining to personality and character building are pushed into the back seat. It is considered to be the responsibility of the parents who in most cases leave it to the school and the teachers. The child, bent under the weight of the ever-increasing number of books and note-books, is often left open to other influences from the peer-groups, dish antennae and the literature of pernicious nature easily available in the market. In this scenario the prime aim of education i.e. the shaping of young minds and bodies into healthy, responsible and rational citizens of the country and the world, is likely to be lost sight of. The educational programme and curriculum in the system adopted by most of the institutions, leave little room for a wholesome development of personality and character. Prof. Saeed Rashid has devoted his life to the goal of bringing the component of character-building back to the educational process.

In this book: Light A Candle, which seems to sum up his basic thoughts on the subject of character building,

he has tried to outline a programme for teachers, parents and students to extend and supplement the curriculum usually followed by educational institutions The programme also includes exercises in creative thinking, research work and public-speaking. However, overall emphasis is on sound character-building. This is a valuable guide for teachers, parents and planners interested in the healthy and integrated development of children as the most valuable source of a nation's strength.

Before concluding, I should also like to put in a word of appreciation for Sultana Foundation, an exceptionally genuine and inspiring voluntary educational and social welfare organisation. for sponsoring a whole series of character-building and creativity-promoting books. The book under review, Light A Candle, I understand, is fourth in the series, I warmly congratulate the Foundation for fostering this unique creative experiment, perhaps the first of its kind. I hope this pioneering effort would evoke more interest in character - oriented creative education - the mainstay of progress and prosperity of any nation.

Munir Ahmad
(Joint Educational Adviser)

PREFACE

Character-building should be the most important component of any effective system of education for without character training, academic excellence and competencies in skills, more often than not, turn out to be counter productive and eventually do more harm than good both to the individual and the society at large. Be it the decline and fall of an empire or that of an individual, howsoever otherwise talented and charismatic, it can without fail be traced back to the failing in basic human values and attitudes.

Like any other type of education, character education calls for an adequate curriculum for all levels of education corresponding to the age-groups involved.

This work has been by design devised to be an Islam and Pakistan-oriented curriculum from pre-school to secondary school classes. And as such it has been graded in four parts. However the intended class has not been specifically mentioned to allow freedom of choice to the teacher concerned as it is only the teacher concerned who can legitimately decide on the spot as to which programme suits which class and which children.

The format of the book also deserves a word of explanation. As the sub-title of the book suggests, the curriculum has been devised in the form of separate programmes. Each programme is a ready-to-use programme. Fill in the blanks, get a photocopy of it, dish it out to the producer and the participants, rehearse it once or twice and then put it up in the morning assembly or

whatever the occasion may be. The guiding principle should be maximum exposure of the maximum number. Let ten to twenty speakers participate in a programme in about ten minutes. Each programme is designed to last for about ten minutes. Again, the teacher-producer is free to use his or her discretion in choosing the number of speakers in any programme or exercise. The programmes have been purposely called exercises, they had better be used as such to promote public-speaking and communication skills. Confidence plays a significant role in character-building and personality development, so it is suggested that each and every child should be exposed to these confidence-building exercises.

In this context, it may be noted that for character education to be effective any curriculum, however, excellent is not enough. For character is not a matter of knowledge. It is mostly an out-put of motivation, of inspiration, which comes from role models, from environment and the cultural norms . The age-old adage i.e. character is caught not taught, still very much holds good. So to foster character-building, the greatest role is played by the role models and especially for the school-going children the teacher is a most effective role model whose own character directly though unconsciously affects the children. .

This module also contains a series of graded exercises in thinking, observation and research work which may be made a part of regular school curriculum to promote creativity and critical thinking.

At the end I should like to whole-heartedly thank Mr. Munir Ahmad Joint Educational Adviser for writing a very perceptive and encouraging Foreword to this book. Very gracious of him indeed. I am also grateful to the chairman Sultana Foundation, Dr. Naeem Ghani and the Directors of the Foundation for so generously sponsoring the book. God bless Asif Saeed, my son, too who meticulously did the proof reading of the manuscript.

"Light A Candle" is the fourth in the series that Sultana Foundation Department of Character Building and Pakistaniat has produced. All readers are requested to

give us their feed-back both on the content and format of this humble venture to promote creative character education to make the Pakistanis and Pakistan great and strong.

(SAEED RASHID)

Sow a thought

And you reap an act

Sow an act

And you reap a habit

Sow a habit

And you reap a character

Sow a character

And you reap a destiny

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'A' Is For Allah

'A' is for Allah
Who is One
Only One
One, Only One

'A' is for Allah
'A' is for Allah
Who is Kind
To everyone
Who is kind
To everyone

'A' is for Allah
'A' is for Allah
Who Loves
Everyone
Who Loves
Everyone

ALLAH IS ONE RELATED TO NONE

Allah is One related to none
Allah is One
Only One
Allah is One
Equal to Him
There is none
Allah is One
Related to none
Allah is One
Only One
Related to none
Allah is One
Equal to Him

There is none
There is none
Allah is One
Only One
Related to none

WE THANK ALLAH (I)

We thank Allah
For the milk we drink

We thank Allah
For the roses red and pink.

We thank Allah
For the fruits we eat.

We thank Allah
For the honey so sweet.

We thank Allah
For the clothes we wear.

We thank Allah
For our parents dear.

WE THANK ALLAH (II)

We thank Allah
For the rivers that flow.

We thank Allah
For the winds that blow.

We thank Allah
For the stars that shine.

We thank Allah
For the plants that twine

We thank Allah
All the time
All the time
All the time

(Mrs. Safia Naheed Ahmad)

ONE TWO WHAT QURAN SAYS MUST BE TRUE

One two
What Quran says, must be true

Three, four
My faith must be sure

Five, six
Try not to play tricks

Seven eight
You must be straight

Nine, ten
Help all women and men

MUHAMMAD THE LAST PROPHET

Of all the Prophets
Who came in the past
Adam is the first
Muhammad is the last
Peace be upon him
Peace be upon him

Of all the Prophets

Who came in the past
Muhammad is the last
Muhammad is the last
Peace be upon him
Peace be upon him

Say Bismillah

(Good Manners)

Say Bismillah
When you start
Say Alhamdolillah
when you finish

Say sorry,
Say thank you
As and when
It is due

Take your turn
At the table
At the tuck shop
And in
The class too

I 'M A GOOD BOY/GIRL (I)

I'm a good boy/girl
I clean my teeth twice a day
I'm a good boy/girl
I wash my hands before every meal
I'm a good boy/girl
I wash my hands after every meal
I'm a good boy/girl
I take a wash every day
I'm a good boy/girl
I keep clean all the time
I'm a good boy/girl

I say thank you when it is due
I'm a good boy/girl
I say excuse me when it is due
I'm a good boy/girl
I take my turn in a queue.
I'm a good boy/girl
I don't pick my nose.

I 'M A GOOD BOY/GIRL (II)

I'm a good boy/girl
On getting up I say
Lailahaillullah Muhammadur Rasulullah
I'm a good boy/girl
Before eating I say Bismillah
I'm a good boy/girl
Before drinking I say Bismillah
I'm a good boy/girl
After eating I say Alhamdolillah
I'm a good boy/girl
After drinking I say Alhamdolillah
I'm a good boy/girl
I say Assalamo Alaikum to all
I'm a good boy/girl
I say Walaikum Assalam
I'm a good boy/girl
When happy
I say Subhanallah
I'm a good boy/girl
When promising I say Inshaallah.

I'M A GOOD BOY/GIRL (III)

'I'm a good boy/girl.'
I'm a good boy / girl
My hand writing is good
I'm a good boy / girl

I keep my bed tidy
I'm a good boy / girl
I keep my books clean
I am a good boy / girl
I shine my own shoes
I am a good boy / girl
I am caring and sharing
I am a god boy / girl
I respect my teachers
I am a good boy / girl
I respect National Anthem.
I am a good boy/girl
I respect Pakistan flag
I am a good boy / girl
I love Pakistan, I serve Pakistan

MY FAMILY

I love my mother
She calls me honey

I love my father
He brings home money

I love my sister
She is so sweet

I love my brother
He is so nice

I love all my family
They love me
All the time

MY TEACHERS

I love my teachers
They teach me
How to read

I love my teachers
They teach me
How to write

I love my teachers
They teach me
What is right what is wrong

God bless, my teachers
God bless, my teachers

OUR COUNTRY

Our country is
Pakistan,
Fair and fine

Our country is
Pakistan
Pure and peaceful

Our leader is
Quaid-e-Azam

Our poet is Iqbal

Our flag is
Green and white
With moon and star

SERVE PAKISTAN
LOVE PAKISTAN

Think aright
Speak aright
Do the right
Do it well

Serve Pakistan
Love Pakistan

Think aright
Speak aright
Do the right
Do it well

Love Pakistan
Serve Pakistan

PAKISTAN ZINDABAD

Fair and fine
Pakistan
Pure and peaceful
Pakistan
Great and strong
Pakistan
Land of light
Pakistan
Land of Love
Pakistan
Land of peace
Pakistan
Land of hope
Pakistan
Zindabad Pakistan
Zindabad Pakistan

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ALL PRAISE IS FOR ALLAH

Alhamdolillah
All praise is for Allah
Alhamdolillah
All praise is for Allah
Alhamdolillah
All praise is for Allah
Who is Rabbul Alameen
Who is Rabbul Alameen
Alhamdolillah
All praise is for Allah
Who is Rahman-o-Raheem
Who is Rahman-o-Raheeem
Alhamdolillah
All praise is for Allah
Who is Malik-e-Yomiddeen
Who is Malik-e-Yomiddeen

OUR LORD IS ALLAH

Our Lord is Allah
Who is the Lord of lords
Hakim ul Hakimeen
Hakim ul Hakimeen
Our Lord is Allah
The Creator of all worlds
Rabbul Aalameen
Rabbul Aalameen
Our Lord is Allah
Who is Rehman-o-Raheem
Rehman-o-Raheem
Rehman-o-Raheem
Our Lord is Allah
Who is Hakeem-o-Aleem
Hakeem-o-Aleem

Hakeem-o-Aleem
Our Lord is Allah
Who is Kareem-o-Azim
Kareem-o-Azim
Kareem-o-Azim

' I ' IS FOR ISLAM

'I' is for Islam
'I' is for Islam
The right path for all peoples
For all times
'I' is for Islam
'I' is for Islam
Islam a way of life
A way of life for all peoples
For all times
For all times
I is for Islam, I is for Islam
The right path, the right path
For all peoples
For all times
Islam is the right path
The right path
The message of peace
The message of peace
For all peoples
For all times

K IS FOR KALMA-E-TAYYABA

K is for Kalma-e-Tayyaba
K is for Kalam-e-Tayyaba
La-ilaha il-lul-lah
There is no God but Allah but Allah
Muhammad-ur-Rasulullah
Muhammad is the last messenger of Allah
The last messenger of Allah

Peace be upon him
Peace be upon him
K is for Kalma-e-Tayyaba
K is for Kalma-e-Tayyaba
La-ilaha il-lul-lah
There is no God but Allah but Allah
Muhamad-ur-Rasulullah
Muhammad is the last messenger of Allah
The last messenger of Allah
Peace be upon him
Peace be upon him

'M' IS FOR MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

M is for Muhammad M is for Muhammad
Peace be upon him. Peace be upon him

Of all the Prophets
He is the last. He is the Last
Peace be upon him
Peace be upon him

Islam is his message
Islam is his message
Which we hold fast
Which we hold fast
Islam is his message
Islam is his message
Peace be upon him
Peace be upon him

'Q' IS FOR QURAN

Q is for Quran
Q is for Quran
Quran is the guide
For all life

For all peoples
For all times

Quran is the light
For all life
For all peoples
For all times

Quran is the guide
Quran is the light
For all life
For all peoples
For all times
For all times

SAY LA ILAHA ILLULLAH

LAILAHA ILLULLAH
When you feel bad and you feel sad
Say Laillahaillulah
Then you won't feel bad
And you won't feel sad
Say Lailahaillulah
Only Allah, only Allah
Only Allah can help you
He is near, He is near
Do not fear, do not fear
Only Allah
Only Allah can help you
When you feel bad
And you feel sad
Say Lailahaillulah
Say Lailahaillulah
Then you won't feel bad
And you won't feel sad
Say Lailahaillulah

(Anonymous)

DO NOT FEAR ALLAH IS NEAR

When alone
Do not fear, do not fear
Allah is here, Allah is here,

When alone
Do not fear, do not fear
Allah is near, Allah is near

When alone
Do not fear, do not fear
No harm will come to you, my dear
Allah is near, Allah is near

When alone
Do not fear, do not fear
Allah is your Protector
Do not fear, do not fear
Allah is your Protector
Always, everywhere

MAKKAH AND MADINAH

Makkah and Madinah
I wish to go to Makkah
City of the House of Allah

I wish to go to Madinah
City of the Prophet of Allah

I wish to go to Makkah
City of the House of Allah
I wish to go to Madinah
City of the Prophet of Allah

(Mrs. Safia Naheed Ahmad)

THE PROPHET SAID

Ten sayings of the Prophet
(peace be upon him)

The Prophet said: Knowledge is light

The Prophet said: Knowledge is a treasure

The Prophet said: Knowledge is the greatest good.

The Prophet said: Always speak the truth

The Prophet said: Never tell a lie

The Prophet said: Help the poor

The Prophet said: Keep clean

The Prophet said: Serve the parents

The Prophet said: Respect the teachers.

THINK ARIGHT SPEAK ARIGHT

Think aright
Speak aright
Do the right
And do it well
Love Pakistan Serve Pakistan

Work hard
Play hard on time
And waste no time
Love Pakistan Serve Pakistan

Think aright
Speak aright
Do the right
And do it well
Love Pakistan Serve Pakistan

GOOD TEETH GOOD HEALTH

Ayesha Maryam, my dear sister, why are your teeth so good?

Maryam Because I clean my teeth every day.

Ayesha How many times do you clean your teeth?

Maryam Twice.

Ayesha When?

Maryam In the morning and in the evening before going to bed.

Ayesha How do you brush your teeth?

Maryam I brush my teeth like this..... from up-side down and the other way round.

Ayesha Do you brush your teeth from side to side?

Maryam No. I don't. Its bad for gums.

Ayesha Do you always clean you teeth after dinner?

Maryam Yes , I always brush my teeth after dinner.

Ayesha Do you eat any candies after cleaning your teeth in the evening?

Maryam No, I don't. Its bad for teeth.

Ayesha Do you eat candies?

Maryam Yes, but not much. I never eat sweets, toffees or ice-cream after cleaning my teeth at night.

Ayesha Do you take chewing gum?

Maryam Not much. But certainly not in the class room.

Ayesha Good teeth, good health.

Maryam Yes, I agree.

DO GOOD, BE GOOD (I)

Play hard and play fair
Do good, be good

Make friends
Do not tease any one
Do good, be good

Do not nickname
It's a shame
Do good, be good

Say 'Sorry'
When rude or unfair
To any one
Do good, be good

Do not waste anything
Be it your own
Or that of the school
Do good, be good

DO GOOD, BE GOOD (II)

If you want to ask or answer a question
Raise your hand
You need not be a chatter box
Do good, be good

Do your homework first
And start with a difficult homework
Do it on your own
Do good, be good

Eat on time,
Rest on time

Work on time.
Play on time.
Pray on time
Do good, be good

Always say what is true
Never tell a lie
Do good. be good

Good boys/girls
Good school
Good Pakistan

I'M A GOOD BOY/GIRL

I am a good boy/girl
I pick up the pieces of paper lying on the ground

I am a god boy/girl
I do not push any child around

I am a good boy/girl
I help the weak, the needy.

I am a good boy/girl
I do not spit around

I'm a good boy / girl
I keep my books clean

I'm a good boy / girl
I keep my desk, table and place clean

I am good boy / girl
I don't quarrel

I am a good boy / girl
I play fair.

I am a good boy/girl
I say what is true
Always and every time

I am a good boy/girl
I thank my teachers

DO NOT NICKNAME

Do not nickname
It's a shame

Do not tease
It's being weak

Be fair in the game and firm
On the promise you make

A promise is a word of honour
You have to honour it if you make it

Discuss in the class what is not clear
And ask what you do not know
That's the way you learn best

Learn to labour
And to wait

I AM A MUSLIM BOY/GIRL

I am a Muslim boy/girl
Islam is my Deen
Islam is my Deen
I am a Muslim boy/girl
Quran is my Book
I am a Muslim boy/girl
Quran is my Book
am a Muslim boy/girl
Muhammad is my Prophet
Peace be upon him

Peace be upon him
I am a Muslim boy/girl
Muhammad is my Prophet
Peace be upon him
Peace be upon him

THANK YOU ALL (I)

Thank you Allah for giving us every thing.

Thank you Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon you) for showing us the light of Islam.

Thank you Sir Syed for opening the gates of new knowledge.

Thank you Allama Iqbal for first thinking of Pakistan.

Thank you Quaid-e-Azam for making Pakistan.
Thank you Dr. Qadeer Khan for making Pakistan strong.

Thank you Abdus Sattar Edhi for showing How to serve.

Thank you Imran Khan for building the Cancer Hospital.

THANK YOU ALL (II)

Thank you mother for loving me so much.

Thank you father for guiding me so much.

Thank you teacher for teaching us so kindly.
Thank you friend for caring and sharing.

Thank you school gardener for growing so beautiful flowers

Thank you unknown kind man for giving books to our school library.

Thank you school gate-guard for looking after us so well.

Thank you unknown soldier for guarding our frontiers.

QUAID-E-AZAM SAID

Quaid-e-Azam Said

Quaid-e-Azam said: Work, Work, Work

Quaid-e-Azam said: March on, March on

Quaid-e-Azam said: Unity, Faith, Discipline

Quaid-e-Azam said: Knowledge is light

Quaid-e-Azam said: Knowledge is power

Quaid-e-Azam said: Pen is stronger than sword

Quaid-e-Azam said: Discipline first

Quaid-e-Azam said: Waste not anything

Quaid-e-Azam said: Waste not time

Quaid-e-Azam said: I am a soldier of Pakistan.

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O' LORD I PRAY TO YOU TO YOU ALONE

O' Lord! I pray to You
To You alone

Your help alone

I bow my head to You
To You alone

O' Lord! you created me and every one
You alone

O' Lord! all seeing, all knowing, You are
You alone

O' Lord! You know what is in my heart
You alone

O' Lord! All powerful, You are
You alone

O' Lord! You answer my prayers
You alone

O' Lord! You are
Rahman, all kindness,
You are Raheem, all mercy
You alone

O' Lord! whatever good comes
Comes from You,
From You alone

MY LORD, I PRAY TO THEE

My Lord, I pray to Thee

My Lord I knee to Thee

Thou art present at every place.

Unto Thee I turn my face

Thou made the moon, the sun

Made me and every one.

All seeing, all knowing Thou art.

Thou knowest what is in my heart.

All good comes from Thee.

Please shower Thy blessings on me

LAILAHAILLULLAH

Lallahalllullah Muhammad ur Rasulullah
There is no God but Allah
Muhammad is the last Prophet of Allah
The last Prophet of Allah
Peace be upon him
Peace be upon him
He was most honest, most kind
The greatest leader of mankind
Peace be upon him
Peace be upon him
Lallahalllullah Muhammad ur Rasulullah
There is no God but Allah
Muhammad is the last Prophet of Allah
Peace be upon him
Peace be upon him
He came to tell us
What to do and what not to do
Peace be upon him
Peace be upon him

THE QURAN

Quran is a blessing
And a light
Guiding mankind to what is right
Quran is a glorious sign
With teachings so divine
Quran is a blessing
For all time
Quran is for the people of every race

Quran is
The everlasting blessing
The evershining beacon light
The everflowing fountain
For healing
The ills
Of all humans

ALLAH LOVES THOSE

Allah loves all His creatures.
Allah loves those who love His creatures.

Allah is kind to all His creatures.
Allah loves those who are kind to His creatures

Allah cares for all His creatures
Big or small.
Allah loves those who care and share.

Allah forgives, those who fault and fail.
Allah loves those who forgive those who fault and fail.

All praise is for Allah
Who is Rahman-o-Raheem

All love all Kindness
To All
To All

WELCOME MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

When the Prophet came to Madinah.
The children ran to meet him.
They bade him a warm welcome.
And sang this song to greet him!

Welcome to Madinah, Welcome;
Welcome O Muhammad, Welcome;
Like full moon you are handsome.
Welcome O Muhammad, Welcome,
With the message of Allah you have come,
Welcome O Muhammad, welcome.

(Mrs. Safia Naheed Ahmad)

ITS TIME TO PRAY

It's time to pray
Its time to pray
Boys and girls
It's time to pray
Azan is called five times a day
Stop your play, leave your sleep.
Ignore the noises in the street
Pack up your books and leave your game
Remember Allah, most glorious of names.
Come in a hurry, come clean and smart.
Speak to your Maker and open your heart.
Praise Allah and thank Him
Praise Allah and thank Him all day long.
And say you are sorry.
Allah will forgive you
And give you the power
To think and do good.
Each second and hour.

(Mrs. Safia Naheed Ahmad)

THOUGHT OF THE DAY (I)

Thought of the Day
Make hay while the sun shines.
Cleanliness is next to godliness.
To err is human, to forgive divine.
To be good is to be happy.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Necessity is the mother of invention.
God helps those who help themselves.
Good-will for all; malice towards none.
The one who endures wins, ultimately.
Still waters run deep.
"Seek and ye shall find".

(Bible)

THOUGHT OF THE DAY (II)

The Prophet said
Knowledge is the greatest good.

The Prophet said
Knowledge is my weapon.

The Prophet said
Knowledge is a treasure chest
Question is key to it.

Aristotle said.
He learns most who asks most.

Aristotle said
To question is to understand.

Quaid-e-Azam siad
Pen is stronger than sword.

Quaid-e-Azam said
Knowledge is power

Iqbal said
Collect knowledge as well as create knowledge.

To be happy is to be good.

To be good is to be strong. An honest man is a very strong man.

Discipline is freedom. To be disciplined is to be free.

To be free is to be responsible.

To be more free is to be more responsible.

Honesty is the best principle. To be honest is to be strong. To be honest is to be happy.

Selfishness is foolishness. Jealousy is a fire that burns the one who is jealous.

Come to school to learn and go out to serve.

Honesty is the strongest defence.

Courage is the strongest weapon.
Justice is the greatest good.

Justice comes first always and every time.

Patience wins.

(Chinese proverb)

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

The great day, how wonderful
Congratulations! A thousand times

God bless you today and everyday
In years to come

We pray to God, the Gracious the Kind
That this day and every day
In years to come
Be full of light and delight for you

And that in years to come you blossom
Above all into a good human being

An Insan to be proud of
The longest journey starts with the first firm foot, that moves forward
My dear inch ahead everyday
Steadily, in search of sweetness and light
Move from strength to strength
In character and conduct
Let your tomorrow
Be better than your yesterday

God bless you today and every day
In years to come
Happy Birthday
Happy Birthday
To you
And to your dear
Mom and Dad too

I'M A MUSLIM GIRL
(SELF-IMAGE)

I'm A Muslim Girl
A pure pearl
A beacon light.

Be it day or night
I always move about
With light all around me

I'm a Muslim girl
Be it day or night
I move about with a healing touch
In the footsteps of Muhammad Rasulullah
The last Messenger of Allah
What a pleasure
What a pride
Alhamdo-lillah!

I'M A MUSLIM BOY

I'm a Muslim boy
Be it day or night
I'm always on the move
In search of light

I'm a Muslim boy
I am caring and sharing
I have a healing heart
Be it day or night
I move about with a healing touch

In the footsteps of Muhammad Rasulullah
The last messenger of Allah
What a pleasure
What a pride
Alhamdo-lillah!

WHO IS THE FORTUNATE ONE.

Maryam — Tell me tell me, my brother Siddique.
Who is the fortunate one?

Siddique — The one who seeks light of knowledge
day and night

Ayesha — Tell me, tell me, my sister Sara,
Who is the fortunate one?

Sara — My dear Ayesha, the one who tells the
truth always and every time.

Tahira — Tell me, tell me my brother Umer,
Who is the fortunate one?

Umer — The one who fears no one but Allah

Maira — Tell me, tell me my dear Amna,
Who is the fortunate one?

Amna — The one who is good at heart

Farooq — Tell me, tell me my sister Zainub.
Who is the fortunate one?

Zainub — The one who is fair and firm.

Hajira — Tell me tell me my dear sister Kulsum.
Who is the fortunate one?

Kulsum — The one who is not jealous of any one.

Rabia — Tell me, tell me my brother Usman,
Who is the fortunate one?

Usman — The one who forgives and forgets

Zara — Tell me, tell me my brother Ali
Who is the fortunate one?

Ali — The one who is true to his word.

Khalid — Tell me tell me my dear Tariq,
Who is the fortunate one?

Tariq — The one who is brave and bold.

Asma — Tell me, tell me my dear sister Zahora.
Who is the fortunate one.

Zohra — The one who is caring and sharing

Hussain — Tell me, tell me my brother Hassan.
Who is the fortunate one?

Hassan — The one who has a healing heart.

Rashid — Tell me, tell me my brother Minhas.
Who is the fortunate one.

Minhas — The one who lives and dies for Pakistan.

TO CARE AND SHARE

Learn to care and share
Learn to tolerate and be fair to all
Be they high or low
Love all humans
Be they related or not
Be they near or far
We are all one
All one
Hate not any one
We are all one
All one
Learn to care, learn to share

LEARN TO BE GOOD

Haste makes waste
Learn to labour
And to wait

Smile
When it's easy
And smile when it's hard

Smile all the time
It's like sunshine

Tell the truth
When it's easy
And tell the truth when it's hard
It's great

Do good
Learn to be good

TO BE HAPPY IS TO BE GOOD

To be healthy is
To be good
To be happy is
To be good
To be strong is
To be good
To be bright is
To be good

Be good
Do good
Make Pakistan good
Love Pakistan Serve Pakistan
Zindabad Pakistan
Paindabad Pakisan

A DIALOGUE

Daughter	Mom!Can I become a doc?
Mother	Why not my dear
Daughter	Can I become a scientist?
Mother	Why not, my dear!
Daughter	Mom! can I become an artist? Painting pictures
Mother	Why not my dear!
Daughter	Mom! can I become a professor?
Mother	Why not
Daughter	Mom! can I become a writer? writing plays and poems
Mother	Why not, my dear, you can become anything that you will do, that you are cut out for, but first my dear be an Insan, the greatest thing that one can ever be

BABY EAGLE

(A Dialogue between
a Baby Eagle and Father Eagle)

Baby Eagle:	Dad! Ever can I fly as high as you do?
Dad	Child! To what heights can you not rise All sky is yours.
Baby Eagle:	How can I do that, dear Dad?
Dad	Simple, sonny! Make yourself strong in wings and strong in will. Say every day Ten times to yourself 'I can, I will' and you will My dear, baby.

GOLDEN RULES
(GOOD MANNERS)

It's said 'manners do make a man'
Follow these golden rules if you can.
These four should be used regularly;
"Thank you". "Please". "Sorry". Excuse me".
"Please" you should say when you want something
"Thank you" should be said when you get that thing.
"Sorry" you should say when you have been wrong.
"Excuse me" will enable you to get along.

GOOD MANNERS

Do you say Assalam-o-Alaikum when it is due.
Yes, I do
Do you say Walaikum Assalam when it is due.
Yes, I do
Do you say Alhamdolillah when it is due.
Yes, I do
Do you say Inshallah.
Yes, I do
Do you say thank you when it is due
Yes, I do
Do you say sorry when it is due
Yes, I do
Do you say excuse me when it is due
Yes, I do
Do you say I beg your pardon when it is due
Yes, I do

GOOD MANNERS II

Do you always go out of the class with permission?

Yes, I do

What do you say

I say, 'Miss, May I go out ?'

Do you come in with permission

Yes, I do

What do you say then

I say, ' Miss, May I come in?'

Do you say please when it is due

Yes, I do

Do you know what to do when Azan is being called?

Yes, I know

Do you know traffic rules.

Yes, I do

Do you know how to answer a telephone call?

Yes, I do

Do you know how to say No to an offer

Yes, I do

What do you say then

I say, No thanks

Do you make a queue when it is due?

Yes, I do

BISMILLAH

Ayesha	We should always say, "Bismillah" as and when it is due.
Maryam	My dear sister Ayesha, when do we say, "Bismillah"?
Ayesha	Whatever good work we do, we should start doing it that with "Bismillah".
Maryam	For example?
Ayesha	For instance, we start a lesson with "Bismillah", a speech with "Bismillah", a meal with "Bismillah".
Maryam	Why do we do so?
Ayesha	We start with the name of Allah the Almighty, the Merciful, the Beneficent, to seek His grace, His help, His protection.
Maryam	Thank you, Ayesha.

ALHAMDOLILLAH

Ayesha	We should always say, "Alhamdo-Lillah" as and when it is due.
Maryam	My dear sister Ayesha, when do we say "Alhamdo-Lillah"?
Ayesha	We say "Alhamdo-Lillah" whenever we want to thank Almighty Allah for any of His countless graces of kindness.

Maryam What does "Alhamdo-Lillah" mean?

Ayesha "Alhamdo-Lillah" means: all praise, all gratitude is for Allah, the Kind, Merciful alone. When we say "Alhamdo-Lillah", we express our gratitude to Him. As whatever good comes, whatever be its form, comes from Him alone. Hence all praise is for Him alone.

SUBHANALLAH

Maryam We should always say, "SubhanAllah" as and when it is due.

Ayesha My dear sister Maryam, when do we say "SubhanAllah"

Maryam We exclaim "SubhanAllah" whenever we come across some excellence.

Maryam What does "SubhanAllah" mean?

Ayesha SubhanAllah" means: Allah is pure and perfect.

Maryam Why do we exclaim "SubhanAllah"?

Ayesha Because Almighty Allah is the ultimate source of all beauty, all perfection, all excellence.

MASHAALLAH

Maryam We should always say, "MashaAllah" as and when it is due.

Ayesha When do we say "MashaAllah".

Maryam We say "MashaAllah" when some body has done something very well, we say "MashaAllah"

Maryam For example?

Ayesha For instance: Maryam, if you get the top position in the exam, the Principal might say, "MashaAllah", Maryam has won the position.

Maryam What does it mean?

Ayesha It means whatever good happened, it happened because Allah had willed it so. Whatever good anybody is able to do, comes through His blessings.

INSHAALLAH

Ayesha We should always say, "InshaAllah"as and when it is due.

Maryam My dear Ayesha, when do we say "InshaAllah"?

Ayesha We say "InshaAllah", when we express our intention of doing something or when we make a promise.

Maryam What does it mean?

Ayesha It means: "If Allah wills so".

Maryam Why do we say "InshaAllah"?

Ayesha Because man by himself is nothing, he can not carry out his will if Allah does not will it so. By saying "InshaAllah" we seek the help, the approval of Almighty Allah.

Maryam I hope you would always say "InshaAllah" whenever you intend doing something.

Ayesha I would, "InshaAllah".

KHUDA HAFIZ

Maryam We should always say Khuda Hafiz, as and when it is due.

Ayesha — When do we say "Khuda Hafiz" Maryam?

Maryam — You say "Khuda Hafiz" to your near and dear ones when you leave the home for somewhere or they do so.

Ayesha — For example?

Maryam — For instance: if you leave for school, you say "Khuda Hafiz" to your mother and she says so to you. Similarly if your father leaves the home earlier than you do, he says, "Khuda Hafiz" and you wave "Khuda Hafiz" to him.

Ayesha — Why do we say "Khuda Hafiz" to each other?

Maryam — Because Khuda is our real Hafiz i.e. Supreme Protector. By saying "Khuda Hafiz" we pray for His protection.

QUEUE MAKING

Umar — All of us must make a queue whenever and wherever one person at a time is going to be served.

Ali — My dear brother Umar, Why should we do so?

Umar — Firstly, because it is a part of good manner. Secondly, because it is just and fair. The one who comes first, has a right to be served first. Thirdly, because making a queue is more convenient for every one. It takes much less time. There is no confusion, no cribbing, no ill-will. Rule, of law is always in the interest of every body.

PERSONAL HYGIENE (I)

Question	Do you ever pick your nose in the class or in public?
Answer	No, I never do that.
Question	Why not?
Answer	Because it's very bad manners.
Question	Do you ever cough without covering your face?
Answer	No, I never do that, I always cover my face.
Question	With what?
Answer	With a hanky or with a tissue.
Question	If the hanky is not there then?
Answer	If hanky is not there, then with my hand.
Question	Do you ever sneeze without covering your nose?
Answer	I never do that. I always cover my nose.
Question	With what?
Answer	With a hanky.
Question	If the hanky is not here?
Answer	With a tissue.
Question	And if a tissue is not there?
Answer	I cover my nose with my hand when ever the tissue is not there.

PERSONAL HYGIENE (II)

Question What do you say when you have sneezed?
Answer I say, 'Alhamdolillah.

Question What do you say when some body else has said 'Alhamdolillah' after sneezing?
Answer Then I say, 'Yerhamokallah'.

Question Do you ever clean you nose with your bare hands when your nose is running?
Answer I never clean my running nose with my hands?

Question Do you clean your running nose with a hanky?
Answer Yes, I do.

Question Do you clean your nose in the open?
Answer No, I never do that.

GOOD MANNERS IN AND AROUND THE CLASS (I)

Question Do you stand in a queue whenever it is due?
Answer Yes, I always stand in a queue.

Question Do you take your turn in a queue?
Answer Yes, I always do that.

Question Do you ever throw the wrappers around?
Answer No, I never throw the wrappers here and there.

Question Where do you put the wrappers/peelings?
Answer I throw them into the dustbin.

Question Where do you put the pencil shavings?
Answer I put the pencil shavings into the dustbin.

Question Do you know how to hand over a pencil or pen to anyone?
Answer Yes, I know. The pointed side is always down.

Question Do you know to give a pen to a teacher?
Answer Yes, I know.

Question How do you do that? Is it with the cap off or on?
Answer It's with cap off and up side down.

Question Do you know, how to return a pen after using it?
Answer Yes, I know. First I replace the cap.

Question Do you say, 'Sorry' when it is due?
Answer Yes, I do.

Question Do you say, 'Excuse me', when it's due?
Answer Yes, I always say 'Excuse me' when it is due.

Question Do you say 'Thank you' when it is due?
Answer Yes, I always say 'Thank you' when it is due?

GOOD MANNERS
IN AND AROUND THE CLASS (II)

2. Question Do you nickname anybody?
Answer No, I never do that.
Question Do you ever laugh at a class fellow who has made a mistake in the class?

Answer No, I never do that. It's very rude.

Question Do you laugh at any one who is punished in the class/home?
Answer No, I never do that.

Question Do you ever tease anyone who uses a hearing - aid?
Answer No, I never do that. It's very rude.

Question Do you ever tease anyone who wears glasses?
Answer No, I never do that.

Question Do you ever tease anyone who has a problem in walking or talking?
Answer No, I never do that. Instead, I help if I can.

Question Do you ever cut short anyone when he is talking?
Answer No, I don't do that. It's very rude.

Question Do you take your turn in asking a question?
Answer Yes, I always do.

Question Do you ever start asking a question in the class while some one else is already asking or answering a question?
Answer No, I never do that.

Question What do you say when you want the teacher to repeat what you have not heard properly or missed?
Answer Then I say, I beg you pardon Sir/Madam.

GOOD MANNERS
IN AND AROUNDTHE CLASS (III)

Question Do you ever ask the teacher what page to open the book at?

Answer No, I never do that. I know it is very rude.

Question Do you ever start doing the work of any other subject while the teacher is still teaching her/his subject in the class?

Answer No, I never do that.

Question Do you ever start sharpening the pencil while the teacher is teaching?

Answer Doing so distracts the attention. I never do that.

Question Do you ever secretly pass on a paper or anything to a class fellow while the teacher is teaching?

Answer It's bad manners and bad discipline. I never do that.

Question What do you way if you have to disturb the teacher when he or she is busy?

Answer I say 'Excuse me' Sir/Madam.

Question Do you ever close your books or stop-writing as soon as the bell goes while the teacher is still teaching?

Answer No, I never do that.

Question Do you ever try to move out from class before the teacher goes out at the end of a period?

Answer No, I don't do that.

Question Who should move out first at the end of a period boys or girls?

Answer — Let the girls move out first.

Question — Should the girls enter the class room last?
Answer — Yes, It's their privilege, of course, but before the teacher.

GOOD MANNERS ON THE PLAY GROUND

Q — Do you get to the play - ground in a line?

A — Yes, I do.

Q — Do you come back from there in a line?

A — Yes I do

Q — Do you push any body while playing?

A — No, I never do that

Q — Do you always take your turn at the swings etc.?

A — Yes, I always take my turn at the swings etc.

Q — Do you trip any one while playing?

A — No, I never do that.

Q — Do you ever question the decision of the referee?

A — No, I never do that. It's very rude.

Q — Do you clean your dusty shoes before entering the class room?

A — Yes I always do that

GOOD MANNERS IN THE VAN/THE BUS

Q Who should get into the van first, the boys or girls?

A Let girls get in first.

Q Who should get down from the van first?

A Again let the girls get down first.

Q Who should get into the van/bus first, the big ones or little ones?

A Let the little ones get into van or bus first.

Q Who should get down first?

A Let the little ones get down first.

Q Do you ever stick out your hand, head or legs from the van?

A No , I never do that.

Q Do you ever spit in the van?

A I never do that

Q Do you ever write any thing in side the van?

A No, I don't do that.

Q Do you ever wave to anyone while sitting in the van?

A No, I don't do that.

SAFETY ON THE ROAD (I)

Q 1 Do you run about after each other while walking on the road?

A No, I never do that.

Q 2 Do you walk on the road hand in hands with your friends?

A No, my friends and I never walk together that way.

Q 3 Which way you look while walking on the road right, left or in front?

A In front.

Q 4 Do you ever try to read sing-boards of the shops around while walking on the road.

A No, I don't do that.

Q 5 Do you start watching cars and their models while walking on the road?

A No, I don't do that.

Q 6 Do you walk on the pavement if there is any?

A Yes, I always walk on the pavement, if there is any.

Q 7 Do you know which side of the road to walk along?

A Yes, I do

Q 8 Which side is it?

A We always walk to the right of the road.

SAFETY ON THE ROAD (II)

Q 1 Where - from do you have to cross the road?

A At the zebra - crossing

Q 2 What does the green signal mean?

A It means: the road is clear, go ahead.

Q 3 What does the yellow signal mean after the red light?

A It means: get ready, the road is about to be clear.

Q 4 What does the red light mean:

A Red light mean: Stop and wait. Road is not clear.

Q 5 Do you ever run after a moving carriage to get into it?

A No, I never do that.

Q 6 Do you stick out your foot from a moving van?

A No, I never do that.

Q 7 Do you ever try to stand on the foot-board of a moving van?

A No, I never do that. it could be very dangerous.

Q 8 Do you cycle in zigzag on the road?
A No I never do that.

SAFETY ON THE ROAD (III)

Q 1	Do you lock the door of the car?
A	Yes, after getting in, I lock the door.
Q 2	Do you ever stick your head out of the car-window?
A	No, I never do that.
Q 3	Do you ever play with the ignition switch, brakes, gear, steering wheel etc. in the car?
A	No, I never do that.
Q 4	Do you ever open the door while the car is still in motion.
A	I never open the door of the car while it is in motion.
Q 5	Do you ever take a lift from an unknown person?
A	No, I don't
Q 6	Do you talk to strangers while on the road?
A	No, I never do that.
Q 7	Do you ever accept offers of drinks/sweets from strangers at a Bus stop?
A	No, I never do that.
Q 8	Do you give out your name/address or that of your father to strangers?
A	No, I never do that.

PERSONAL HABITS

Question 1 Do you always replace the cap of your pen after using it?
Answer Yes, I always do that.

Question 2 Do you ever run across the class over the top of the desks?
Answer No, I never do that.

Question 3 Do you ever try to get in or out of the class through the windows?
Answer No, I never try to do that.

Question 4 Do you take your turn to come in or move out from the class?
Answer Yes, I always take my turn.

Question 5 Do you every play practical jokes.
Answer No, I never do that.

PERSONAL HYGIENE (I)

Question 1 How many times do you take a bath?
Answer Twice or thrice a day in summer.

Question 2 When?
Answer Before the school, after the school and in the evening, after the games.

Question 3 How many times do you have a bath in winter?
Answer Twice or thrice a week, (especially on Friday).

Question 4 Do you take a bath with soap?
Answer Yes, I take a bath with soap especially after games.

Question 5 Do you keep your hands clean?
Answer Yes, I keep my hands clean.

Question 6 Do you wash your hands before taking your lunch?
Answer Yes, I wash my hands with soap before taking my lunch.

Question 7 Do you wash you hands before taking you dinner?
Answer Yes, I wash my hands before taking my dinner.

Question 8 Do you wash your hands after coming from the bath-room/toilet?
Answer Yes, I always wash my hands after coming from the toilet.

Question 9 With soap or without soap?
Answer After the toilet, I wash my hands with soap always and every time.

PERSONAL HYGIENE (II)

Question 1 Do you trim (cut) your nails once a week?
Answer Yes, I trim my nails once a week.

Question 2 Are your nails black at the moment?
Answer No, my nails are not black. Black nails are bad for health.

Question 3 Do you ever bite your nails?
Answer No, I never bite my nails.

Question 4 Do you always keep your teeth clean?
Answer Yes, I always keep my teeth clean.

Question 5 Do you know how to brush the teeth?

Answer	Yes, I know how to brush the teeth.
Question 6	How do you brush your teeth? Show me.
Answer	This is how I brush my teeth. (form up-side down and the other way round)
Question 7	Do you brush your teeth in the morning?
Answer	Yes, I brush my teeth in the mooring.
Question 8	Do you brush your teeth before going to bed?
Answer	I always clean my teeth before going to bed.
Question 9	Do you eat toffees and candies before going to bed?
Answer	No, I don't eat toffees and candies at night.

PERSONAL HABITS (I)

Question 1	Do you ever pick up sweets, toffees or chips from the floor and eat them?
Answer	No, I never do that.
Question 2	Why do some children have bad teeth?
Answer	Because they eat too much candies.
Question 3	Why do some children have bad gums?
Answer	Because they don't clean their teeth well.
Question 4	Do you ever lick your fingers after eating ice-cream?
Answer	No, I never lick my fingers after eating any food.
Question 5	Do you lick the same lollipop or eat the same ice-cream which some body else has been eating?

Answer No, I don't.
Question 6 Do you drink water from a glass which others have been using?
Answer No, I don't drink water from a common glass.

Question 7 Do you ever chew at the back of a pencil?
Answer No, I never do that.

Question 8 Do you ever suck your thumb in the day or at night?
Answer No, I never suck my thumb, while awake or asleep.

Question 9 Do you ever spit on the ground?
Answer No, I never spit on the ground.

PERSONAL HABITS (II)

Question 1 Do you ever cough without covering your mouth?
Answer No, I never do that.

Question 2 Do you ever sneeze without having a tissue or hanky?
Answer No, I never do that.

Question 3 Do you pick your nose?
Answer No, I don't pick my nose.

Question 4 Do you ever poke your finger into your mouth?
Answer No , I never do that.

Question 5 Do you rub your eyes with your hand when some thing gets into your eyes?
Answer No, I don't do that.

Question 6	Do you ever use the towel of your brother?
Answer	No, I don't.
Question 7	Do you ever use the comb of your brother?
Answer	I don't
Question 8	Do you use the vest or socks of your brother?
Answer	No, I don't use the vest or socks of any body else.
Question 9	Do you give these things to others?
Answer	No, I don't
Question 10	Do you sleep with your face all covered and all doors and windows of the room closed in winter?
Answer	No, I don't sleep that way.
Question 11	Why do some children have skin diseases?
Answer	Because they are not careful about personal hygiene.

PERSONAL HABITS III

Question 1	How many times do you change your vest, socks under-wear in a week?
Answer	In summer, every day: in winter twice a week.
Question 2	Do you drink clean water?
Answer	I always drink clean water.
Question 3	Do you ever eat cut fruit from the Bazar?
Answer	No, I never eat cut fruit from the Bazar.
Question 4	Do you buy foods from the roadside vendors?

Answer No, I never eat things from road-side vendors.

PERSONAL SAFETY

Question 1 Do you ever bring a razor blade, kitchen knife, fork, or scissors to the class?

Answer No, I never bring these things to the class.

Question 2 Do you ever poke you finger into the electric fittings of the class?

Answer No, I never do that

Question 3 Do you ever pull the chair from behind any one when he/she is going to sit?

Answer No, I never do that. He/she may have a bad fall.

Question 4 Do you ever hit any of your class fellows on the knuckles with a ruler as a joke?

Answer No, I never do that.

Question 5 Do you ever throw pencils at each other?

Answer No, I don't do that.

Question 6 Do you ever hold a paper-pin between your lips?

Answer No, I never do that. It may slip inside.

Question 7 Do you ever poke your finger, pencil or hairpin into your mouth?

Answer No, I never do that.

SAFETY IN THE SCHOOL

Question 1	Do you pull each other by the shirt from behind?
Answer	No, I don't.
Question 2	Do you push any on from behind?
Answer	No, I never do that. He may have a bad fall.
Question 3	Do you stand in front or behind the swing?
Answer	No I don't. I could get hurt.
Question 4	Do you throw banana peels on the ground?
Answer	No, I don't
Question 5	Do you trip any one up, while he is walking or running?
Answer	No, I never do that, He may have a bad fall.
Question 6	Do you wait for your turn on the slide?
Answer	Yes, I do.
Question 7	Do you walk tip toe on brick railings?
Answer	No, I don't
Question 8	Do you climb the trees around?
Answer	No, I don't
Question 9	Do you run around with loose shoe laces?
Answer	No, I don't.
Question 10	Do you ever tie your shoe-laces together and try to jump?
Answer	No, I don't do that.
Question 11	Do you run about with a sweet or toffee in your mouth?
Answer	No, I don't. I could choke.

Question 12 Do you ever taste wild fruit while out on a picnic?
Answer No, I never do that.

SAFETY AT HOME (I)

Question 1 Do you ever play with sharp broken things?
Answer No, I don't

Question 2 Do you play with the kitchen knife or fork?
Answer No, I don't

Question 3 Do you ever play with the electric knobs, switches or other electric/gas gadgets in the house?
Answer No, I never play with electric or gas gadgets.

Question 4 Do you ever leave behind the heater on?
Answer No, I don't

Question 5 Do you ever put the electric switches on with wet hands?
Answer No, I never do that. It could be very dangerous.

Question 6 Do you ever go to sleep with gas/electric heater on?
Answer No, I don't

Question 7 Do you ever leave behind the electric iron on?
Answer No, I don't

Question 8 Do you ever leave behind the heating rod on and forget about it?
Answer No, I never do that.

Question 9 Do you know what to do when the electricity catches some one?
Answer One should try to turn main electricity switch off as soon as possible.

SAFETY AT HOME (II)

Question 1 Do you ever play with the pistol or gun (any fire arms) of your father?
Answer No, I never play with the fire arms even if they are unloaded.

Question 2 Do you ever try to taste medicines, cosmetics lying about in the house?
Answer No, I never do that.

Question 3 Do you ever leave a needle or pin lying about on the bed or floor?
Answer No, I never do that.

Question 4 Do you always wash your hands with soap after playing with your pet?
Answer Yes, I always do that.

Question 5 Do you ever let your pet jumps into your bed?
Answer No, I never let my pet do that.

Question 6 Do you ever aim your air-gun at each other as a joke?
Answer No, I never do that.

Question 7 Do you ever try to ride or drive the motor cycle/car on your own?
Answer No, I don't.

Question 8 Do you take your little brothers or sisters on a ride with you without your mother's permission?
Answer No, I don't do that.

Question 9 Do you ever play practical jokes?
Answer I know it's very foolish. I never do that.

SCHOOL PRAYER

O, God,
Give me clean hands,
Clean words and clean thoughts.
O, God,
Help me to stand for hard right
Against the easy wrong
O, God!
Save me from habits that harm.
O, God!
Teach me to work hard and play fair.
O, God!
Forgive me when I am unkind and forgive others who are unkind to me.
O, God!
Keep me ready to help others and
Send me chances to do good every day.

(Anonymous)

THE QUAID SAID

The Quaid said:
One God, one Book, one Prophet, one Nation.

The Quaid said:
Pakistan has always been there.

The Quaid said:
Pakistan is a fortress of Islam.

The Quaid said:
Let Pakistan be a torch bearer in the world of Islam.

With great pride the Quaid said:
I'm a soldier of Pakistan so the Quaid lived and died for Pakistan
God bless his soul.
God bless his soul.

I am also a soldier of Pakistan
I'll live and die for Pakistan
For my dear Pakistan
Insha Allah! Insha Allah!
Zindabad Pakistan!
Tabindabad Pakistan!

The Quaid once quoted a Dutch proverb:
Money is lost, nothing is lost
Courage is lost, much is lost
Honour is lost, most is lost
Soul is lost, all is lost.

HOME, SWEET HOME PAKISTAN

Home sweet home!
Pakistan is my home.
A big sweet home I like my Pakistan
I love my dear Pakistan
Long live, Pakistan
Long live, Pakistan.
Pakistan is my dear homeland
Bright ad beautiful
Pakistan is my dear homeland

Pure and peaceful.
I love the beloved land of Pakistan.
I love the scented dust of Pakistan.
Zindabad Pakistan.
Paindabad Pakistan.

LOVE PAKISTAN
SERVE PAKISTAN

Love Pakistan
Serve Pakistan
Your Pakistan is your School
Keep your school clean
Keep Pakistan clean
With pleasure and pride

Whatever belongs to your School
Belongs to Pakistan
Look after your school look after Pakistan
That's the way sure and sound
To make Pakistan Great and Strong

Whatever belongs to your school
Belongs to Pakistan
Save whatever you can

Be it a bit of chalk
A piece of paper
A drop of water
Or a flash of electricity

That's the way sure and sound
To make Pakistan Great and Strong

Long live Pakistan
Forever live Pakistan

PART FOUR

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IN PRAISE OF ALLAH

We seek divine protection
From Satan's evil mind

And begin with the name of Allah
The kind, the Merciful

Allah is one, this I know
For the Quran tells me so

All of us, to Him we belong
We are weak, He is strong
He is great, the greatest

A PRAYER

O, Allah! help us please
To be willing to care.

And reach out far and wide
To share.

Soon the nation will count on me
I'm the future of Pakistan
They all agree

I've to learn how to care and share.

Give me, O, Allah!
The vision, the will
To care and share.

THE PROPHET OF PEACE

Muhammad, the son of Hazrat Abdullah

Is the last messenger of Allah

The last messenger of Allah

Peace be upon him

Peace be upon him

It's a name for love

It's a name for love

Love for all peoples

For all times

Peace be upon him

Peace be upon him

It's a name for Rehmat

It's a name for Rehmat

For all worlds

For all worlds

It's name for Rehmat

For all the worlds

Peace be upon him

Peace be upon him

QURAN: THE KITAB-E-HUDA

Pure and Perfect

Quran is the Word of Allah

The Word of Allah

Quran is the last Message of Allah

Quran is the last Message of Allah

For all peoples

For all times

Quran is the Shifa

Quran is the Shifa

For all peoples

For all times

Quran is the Kitab-e-Huda

Quran is the Kitab-e-Huda

For all peoples

For all times

Quran is the complete guide

Quran is the complete guide

For all peoples

For all times

ISLAM THE DEEN OF ADL

Islam is
The Deen of Adl
For all peoples
For all times

Islam is
The Deen of Adl
For all peoples
For all times

Islam is a
Message of peace
For all peoples
For all times

Islam is a
Message of Love
For all peoples
For All times

Islam is a
Message of light
For all peoples
For all times

Islam is a
Message of hope
For all peoples
For all times

Islam is a
Message of light
Islam is a
Message of love
Islam is a
Message of peace
Islam is a
Message of hope
For all peoples For all times

PRAYER-
THE SHIELD OF PROTECTION

Prayer is a Thanks-giving
Prayer is a Thanks-giving
Pray we must
Pray we must
Five times a day
Pray we must

Prayer is a Promise
Prayer is a Promise
Promise of obedience
Promise of obedience
Pray we must
Pray we must
Five times a day
Pray we must

Prayer is Protection
A shield of protection
Protection from all ills
Protection from all ills
Pray we must
Pray we must
Five times a day
Pray we must

Prayer is a weapon
Prayer is a weapon
Weapon against all evils
Prayer is a weapon
Weapon against all evils
Pray we must
Pray we must
Five times a day
Pray we must

Prayer is a Thanks-giving — Pray we must
Prayer is a Promise — Pray we must
Prayer is Protection — Five times a day
Prayer is a Weapon — Pray we must

DUA-THE DOOR TO DIVINE GRACE

Dua is the door to Divine Grace
Dua is the door to Divine Grace

Be it day or night
Remember Allah's blessings
Remember Allah's blessings
All the time
All the time

Remember Allah's blessings
Thank Allah with AlhamdoLillah
Thank Allah with AlhamdoLillah

Be it day or night
Praise Allah with SubhanAllah
Praise Allah with SubhanAllah

Be it day or night
Thank Allah with AlhamdoLillah
Praise Allah with SubhanAllah

A PRAYER

O, Allah! Give me more and more knowledge
O, Allah! Give me the knowledge that is useful
O, Allah! Let me collect more and more knowledge
O, Allah! Let me create knowledge, more and more of it.
O, Allah! Show me the path that is straight
O, Allah! Let me know what is good what is bad.
O, Allah keep me away from what is bad.
O, Allah give me courage to tell the truth.
O, Allah! give me courage to forgive and forget.
A good friend is a blessing of Allah!
O, Allah give me good friends.
O, Allah send me chances to do good to others.
O, Allah bless my parents, my teachers, my school and my country - Pakistan.

THE PROPHET SAID

The Prophet said
Knowledge s light

The Prophet said knowledge is the greatest good

The Prophet said
Get knowledge even if you have to go to china

The Prophet said
Getting knowledge is the duty of every
Muslim man and woman

The Prophet said
Learn when you are young
Learn when you are old
Go on learning all your life

The Prophet said learning is the greatest worship

The Prophet said knowledge is the lost wealth of every Muslim

The Prophet said knowledge is my weapon

The Prophet said knowledge is a treasure box, question is its key.

The Prophet said a good question is half of the answer.

The Prophet said O, Muslims! respect those who have knowledge (the teachers).

The Prophet said get knowledge for the good of man kind.

The Prophet prayed O, Allah! give me knowledge that is useful.

A CHILD'S HYMN

God make my life a little light
Within the world to glow
A little flame that burneth bright
Wherever I may go
God make my life a little flower
That giveth the joy to all
Content to bloom in native bower
Although the place be small
God make my life a little song
That comforteth the sad
That helpeth the others to be strong
And maketh the singer glad
God make my life a little staff
Whereon the weak may rest
So that what health and strength I have
May serve my neighbours best
God make my life a little hymn

Of tenderness and praise
Of faith that never waneth dim
In all His wondrous ways

(Matilda Betham - Edward)

THE FORTUNATE PERSON

So lucky is that person indeed
In the way of Allah he spends the money.
With the wise and the pious keeps company
He is true to his word and good at heart
And always dislikes the useless talk
Being servant alone to the will of Allah!
He is safe and secure from every ill.
He does the good and avoids the wrong
His actions with his saying do conform.
The pleasures of Allah he desires to seek
And is always ready to support the weak

IT'S BEING STRONG

Accept your mistake If you 've made one
It's being strong

Say sorry If you were wrong
It's being strong

Forgive the one who has been rude to you
It's being strong

Tolerate the things
That are different from your own
It's being strong and wise

Tell the truth be it easy or hard
It's being strong and honourable

Go in for what is difficult
And challenging
It's being strong and intelligent

In the world only the brave and the strong
Live successfully
And honourably.

IT'S BEING WEAK

Do not tease the weak
It's being weak

Do not nickname anyone
It's being weak

Do not bully the weak ones
It's being weak

Do not quarrel with the weak
It's being weak.

Do not tell a lie
It's being weak in character

Do not laugh at others
It's being weak In intelligence

NICKNAMING

Bilal — We should never call any one by his nick-name we must not nickname anybody.

Hassan — My dear brother Bilal! Is it not fun?

Bilal — If it is fun, it is at the cost of a fellow human being. Nick-naming hurts one's feelings. It's very bad to hurt somebody's feelings especially when he is your class fellow.

Hassan — Is there any other reason?

Bilal — Another reason is: If you nick-name anybody, he is very likely to retaliate in one way or the other. This will lead to quarrelling, fighting etc. Nick-naming is a

very bad habit. It is a bully and a bully is a coward.

Hassan Thank you Bilal. Now I understand why nick-naming is such a bad thing.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Careless students find fault with schools.
A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
Put up the best efforts to achieve success.
God helps those who help themselves.
Don't plant a thorn and look for wheat.
For, as you sow, so shall you reap.
Friendship is tested in the time of need.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.
Union is strength, must be known to all.
United we stand, divided we fall.

SCHOOL MORAL CODE.

I am proud of my school

I am always on the move in search of light.

I always pray to Almighty Allah to extended the frontiers of my knowledge.

It's my proud obligation to serve Pakistan in whatever way I can.

Whatever task I do, I do honestly and with responsibility.

I have moral courage. I can tell the truth whatever the cost.

I am fair and just in all my dealings and I also try to move one step forward, and be kind and self-sacrificing.

I'm grateful to Almighty Allah that I can work hard and wait.

I thank Almighty Allah that I can put up with disappointments and that I'm patient and forgiving.

In his infinite mercy Almighty Allah has saved me from the hell of jealousy.

I co-operate with others only in what is good and just.

I keep my thoughts and tongue clean as well as my dress.

I always obey my parents.

I respect the elders and look after the younger/junior ones.

I abide by all rules and regulations of my school.

OUR SCHOOL IS OUR PAKISTAN

To love is to serve
Love Pakistan
Serve Pakistan

For us our school is
our Pakistan

Let's all
Keep our school clean
Spick and span
Day in and day out
With pleasure and pride

LOVE PAKISTAN

Love Pakistan
Keep Pakistan clean

Love Pakistan
Waste not any thing
Be it a bit of chalk
A piece of paper
Or a drop of water

Love Pakistan
Grow flowers
Plant plants
Water trees
And be kind to the animals too.

PART FIVE

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SURA FATEH

(ENGLISH VERSION)

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH We seek Divine protection from Satan's evil mind, and begin with the name of Allah The Merciful and the Kind

PRAISE BE TO ALLAH

Praise be to Allah in beautiful words. The Creator and the Lord of all worlds. Most Merciful He is and Most Beneficent. He is also Master of the Day of Judgement. Thee alone we worship, only Thy help we seek. Thee alone we call in the time of need. Guide us O Lord, to the path that is straight. The Path of the people, who Thy favour have obtained. Not the path of those, whom Thou had thrown away. Who earn Thy anger, or who went astray. (Aameen)

THE GLORIOUS NAMES OF ALLAH

Question	What does glorious names of Allah mean?
Answer	Glorious names of Allah is the translation of Asma-e-Husna
Question	What is meant by Asma-e-Husna
Answer	Asma-e-Husna are the gracious names of Allah.
Question	How many glorious names of Allah are there?
Answer	The Prophet pointed out that there are 99 glorious names of Allah
Question	Where to find the glorious names of Allah?
Answer	In the Quran itself.
Question	What is importance of glorious names of Allah
Answer	Each name of Allah is a guide to character building. Each name of Allah highlights Allah's qualities. They are the source of inspiration.

AR-RAHMAN
The Beneficient

AR-RAHIM
The Merciful

AL-MALIK
The Sovereign Lord

AL-QUDDUS
The Holy

AS-SALAM
The Source of Peace

AL-MU'MIN
The Guardian of Faith

AL-MUSAWWIR
The Fashioner

AL-GHAFFAR
The Forgiver

AL-QAHHAR
The Subduer

AL-WAHHAB
The Bestower

AL-RAZZAQ
The Provider

AL-FATTAH
The Opener

AL-MUHAYMIN
The Protector

AL-AZIZ
The Mighty

AL-JABBAR
The Compeller

AL-MUTAKABBIR
The Majestic

AL-KHALIQ
The Creator

AL-BARI
The Evolver

AL-ALIM
The All-Knowing

AL-QABID
The Constrictor

AL-BASIT
The Expander

AL-KHAFID
The Abaser

AR-RAFI
The Exalter

AL-MU'IZZ
The Honorer

SO ADVISED THE PROPHET (I)

SEEKING KNOWLEDGE
Seek knowledge and Wisdom
East and west
Aye! Even into China
And the four corners of the world

PURSUE KNOWLEDGE
Seek knowledge day and night
Each season, everywhere
From friend and foe
From the cradle to the grave.

KNOW THYSELF
O Ali!
Learn to know thyself
for He dwells in one's heart
And self-knowledge
Leads to self-mastery

THE TRUTHFUL
The genuinely true
In the truest sense
Is true
In thought, word and deed.

THE BEST OF MEN
The best is he
from whom
Good goes forth
Generously
The human-kind.

EXCELLENCE
Strive ever to excel
In virtue and truth
Wherein lies
True excellence
Of all humanity

SO ADVISED THE PROPHET (ii)

DEEDS AND MOTIVES
Actions will be judged by intentions
For motives are the inspiration
And thoughts, words and deeds
Are character's eternal creeds.

A TRUE BELIEVER
He desires for his brother
What he seeks for himself
Thus is he made one
Fraternity with fellow man.

GOD'S FAMILY
Big and small
God's creatures all
Are His own family
Most beloved of all
Is he who tries
To do them
The greatest good

MOTIVES AND ACTIONS
The two go hand in hand
Like twins
And so one's deeds are judged
By the motives inspiring them.

JEHAD
The best Jehad
Is for self-conquest
Without which all victories
Are self-defeating.

A PRAYER ON COURAGE

O' God
Give me courage
To face the truth
However unpleasant

O' God
Give me courage to own my mistakes
And face the consequences
Like a man

Its far better to suffer once
And live thereafter with honour and dignity
One's own eyes
And in eyes of the world at large
Than to behave dishonourably
Like a coward to save ones skin
For the time being
And thereby live in the shadow of shame
For the rest of life
And lose the career as well

KEEP THE CANDLE BURNING

Keep the candle burning
Spread the light far and wide
Let Pakistan be full of light
Love Pakistan Serve Pakistan

Be fair to all
Be he a friend or foe
Give each his due
Be he big or small
And be kind too
To every one
Love Pakistan Serve Pakistan

Learn to tolerate
Learn to co-operate
And face the difficulties with a smiling face
Love Pakistan Serve Pakistan

DISCIPLINE

To be healthy is to be disciplined
To be happy is to be disciplined
To be a man of honour is to be disciplined
To be a man of character is to be disciplined
To be able to reach the top of excellence is to be disciplined
To be a nation great and strong is to be disciplined
To be free is to be disciplined
Like twins discipline and freedom grow together
Always and everywhere discipline comes from vision and will

To be disciplined is to be able to manage
Time and direction all the root of all good that comes to man lies in discipline
Always and everywhere

THE WAY TO HAPPINESS

The way to happiness
Keep your heart
Free
From hate
And your mind
Free
From worry
Live simply
Expect little
Give more
Fill your life
With love
Laugh a lot
Forget your own interest.
Think of others

KINDNESS THE GODLY QUALITY

Kindness is a godly quality
It's an act of grace
Kindness makes life sweet

Like sunshine
Kindness spreads light around.

Kindness is a blessing of Allah
Who is Ar-Rahman and Ar-Raheem
Kindness is a godly quality

Be kind to those
Who are kind to you
And to those too
Who are not so kind to you

Be kind to all
Big or small
Friend or foe
Without doubt Allah loves those
Who are kind to others

JUSTICE

Justice is the spirit of Islam

Justice is the foundation of Pakistan.
Justice is the greatest good of life

Justice is the greatest grace of life.

Do justice, be it easy, do justice
Be it hard, do justice, at all cost
That is the greatest good
That you can ever do

Do justice, to yourself
And do justice, to others
Be they friend or foe

Do justice to all

It is the greatest good
That you can ever do

Supreme law of life is but justice

Think justice, Feel justice, Do justice
Justice to all!

JUSTICE VERSUS INJUSTICE (I)

Justice versus injustice.

Justice is the bed rock
That Pakistan is founded on
Injustice destroys that very foundation

Justice is the moving spirit
Of the way of life that Islam stands for

Justice builds up unity promotes discipline
And strengthens faith

Justice builds up trust
Makes the sense of security strong
And promotes good - will

Injustice breeds ill - will provokes tensions
And produces frustration
That ends up in depression
Or in aggression

Justice ensures stability
And keeps the structures intact
Be it home, institution or community

JUSTICE VERSUS INJUSTICE (II)

Injustice
Cuts across the very roots of stability

And prompts disintegration
Be it home, institution or community
Justice promotes progress and prosperity

Injustice
Destroys the very foundation of
Progress and prosperity

It is justice
That makes a people
Great and strong

CARING AND SHARING

Help us O, Allah
To be willing to care and
Reach out far and wide to share

Caring and sharing is an act of grace

Help us O, Allah
To be caring and sharing

Soon the nation will count on me
I'm the future of Pakistan they all agree

I've to learn to care and share

Give me O' Allah the vision and will
To care and share

Caring and sharing is an act of grace
A blessing of Allah
A blessing of Allah

FROM A FATHER TO HIS SON (I)

Abraham Lincoln's letter to his son.

FROM A FATHER TO HIS SON
My dear always remember
For every enemy there is a friend

In school
It is far better to fail than to cheat

I want you to realise early
That the bullies are the easiest to lick

I want you to learn
To be gentle with the gentle
And tough with the tough

I want you to learn
To laugh when you are sad

I want to tell you
There is no shame in tears

Remember, my dear ! A dollar earned is
Of far more value than five found

FROM A FATHER TO HIS SON (II)

I want you to learn how to scoff at cynics
And beware of too much sweetness as well

I want you to have faith in your own ideas
Even if every one tells you
That they are wrong

I want you to steer yourself away
From annoy if you can

I want you to learn
To loose and also enjoy winning

I want you to have strength
Not to follow the crowd

My advice to you is
To learn to filter all you hear
In a screen of truth
And take only the good
That comes through

FROM A FATHER TO HIS SON (III)

I want you to always have
The sublime faith in yourself
Because it is only then
You will have faith in mankind
By all means read books
As many as you can
But do have some quiet time
To ponder over the eternal mystery of
Birds in the sky bees in the sun
And flowers on green hill side
I want you to realise
Only test of fire makes fine steel
I want you to have courage
To be impatient when it is called for
But have patience to be brave
I want to tell you
By all means sell your brain and brawn
When it comes to but never put a price tag
On your heart and soul.

CLIMB THE HILL

Climb the hill
My dear
Future builder of Pakistan!
Climb the hill
With a will
To reach the top
And
Onto the top of the hill
You'll reach
If you only so will

Climb the hill
My dear

Future pillar of Pakistan!
Climb the hill

Though
Often you may stumble
Never be down cast
Be up
On your feet
With courage and hope
To reach the top
And
Exert harder
To stay at the top

Progress and problems are the twins
Born together
They always go together
The bigger the challenge
The heavier the odds
The greater the rewards
Yes, my dear
Greater the rewards too!
Go on plodding
My dear
Future hope of Pakistan!
Go on plodding
Inch ahead every day
Firmly and steadily
However
Weary the way
Climb the hill
My dear
Future pride of Pakistan

Climb the hill
With a will
To reach the top
Never stop for a while
Never look back

For a moment
Always
Look forward
And look
Beyond the hill
As well

Go on toiling
My dear
Future Jinnah of Pakistan!
Go on toiling
Day in and day out
With a will
To reach the top
And
Struggle relentlessly
To stay at the top

SELFISHNESS IS FOOLISHNESS

Umar — Selfishness is nothing less than foolishness.

Ali — My dear brother Umar, how is that?

Umar — If you are selfish in the class room or on the play ground, every body will soon come to know that you are selfish, unfair. Nobody would like it. You would lose love and respect of everybody. Nobody likes to play with the one who plays a selfish game. Secondly, if you do not co-operate with others, others will not co-operate with you either. So it is said selfishness is foolishness.

Ali — It is; thank you.

JEALOUSY IS STUPIDITY

Ali	Jealousy is stupidity. It's the stupid one who gives in to jealousy.
Hasan	How is that?
Ali	If one gets jealous of some body's success, of somebody's talents or superior position, it makes no difference to that somebody. Perhaps he even does not know about it, but it harms the one who is jealous.
Hasan	How?
Ali	By being jealous, one only burns one's own blood, loses one's own peace of mind. Secondly, by being jealous, one, instead of working hard and finding ways and means of improving one's own lot, wastes one's energy and time in the useless task of letting somebody down or nursing ill-will or malice against him. Is it not stupidity?
Hassan	It is.
Ali	Jealousy also shows lack of confidence in oneself.

I'M A SULTANIAN

I am a Sultanian
Always on the move
To spread light
Far and wide

I am a Sultanian
Clean in thought
Clean in action
Always and every time

I am a Sultanian
Caring and sharing
Be it day
Or night

I am a Sultanian
Pure and peaceful
Pleasant and cheerful
And ever hopeful

I am a Sultanian
Sound in character
Sound in conduct
Worthy of respect of every one

I am a Sultanian
Not a mere Admi
But
An Insan
Sadiq-o-Ameen

I am a Sultanian
I love my Foundation
My dear Alma-mater
Who has given me
Both light and love

In plenty

I am a Sultanian
Pride of my Alma-mater
Pride of Pakistan

Zindabad Sultana Foundation
Paindabad Pakistan.

SELF-IMAGE OF A SULTANIAN

He lives most who thinks most
I'm a Sultanian, I think most

He lives most who feels the noblest
I'm a Sultanian, I feel the noblest

He lives most who acts the best
I'm a Sultanian, I act the best

He lives most who goes in for quality
I'm a Sultanian, I go in for quality
I do not rest until
The good becomes better
And the better becomes the best

He lives most who loves most
I'm a Sultanian, I love my fellow beings most

He lives most who serves most
I 'm a Sultanian, I serve Pakistan most

SONG OF THE SULTANIANS

If you want to know
Who we are
We are the great Sultanians
The torch bearers
To spread light
In the darkness
That is around

If you want to know
Who we are
We are the great Sultanians
Fair and firm
Ready to serve
Every one

If you want to know
Who we are
We are the great Sultanians
Pure and peaceful
Always hearty and cheerful
Be the tide low or high

If you want to know
Who we are
We are the great Sultanians
Faithful and grateful
With a faith in tolerance too

If you want to know
Who were are
We are the great Sultanians
The roving ambassadors of
The Foundation we move about
With the message of
Selfless service to all
Be they young or old
Known or unknown

If you want to know
Who we are
We are the great Sultanians
The hope of Pakistan
The hope of the humanity
At large
Zindabad Sultana Foundation
Paindabad Pakistan.

THANK YOU SULTANA FOUNDATION

Thank you Sultana Foundation
For showing us the way to light

Thank you Sultana Foundation
For building up our character

Thank you Sultana Foundation
For guiding us how to serve humanity
How to move about with a healing touch

Thank you Sultana Foundation
Above all for grooming us into
Good, honest truthful strong Muslims
To build up the Nation, the Millat
With a vision and will
Thank you Sultana Foundation
Thank you

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

Assalam-o-Alaikum!
This morning our class is presenting a dramatic monologue "If you want to know who we are", a patriotic song. This bright sunny morning is dedicated to the Defence of Pakistan.

If you want to know who we are
We are the blooming children of Pakistan
Ever ready ever spick and span

If you want to know who we are
We are the hearty children of Pakistan
Always patient always polite

The tide be low or high
We never tell a lie

if you want to know who we are
We are the cheerful children of Pakistan
Full of grit, full of courage
And with a will to hold on
To weather the storms

If you want to know who we are
We are the proud sons of Pakistan
The promising daughters of Pakistan
Without fear or fright
Always on the move
In search of sweetness and light.

if you want to know who we are
The brave sons of Pakistan
The dauntless daughters of Pakistan
Ever ready for Pakistan
To fight on whatever the odds
Whatever the price

If you want to know who we are
We are the determined sons of Pakistan
The dedicated daughters of Pakistan
In doings and dealings you will find us
Straight and upright
Always and every time

If you want to know who we are
We are the builders of Pakistan
The defenders of Pakistan
The pride of Pakistan
The hope of Pakistan

If you want to know who we are
We are the future
Qadeer Khans of Pakistan
Iqbals of Pakistan
Quaid-e-Azams of Pakistan
Quaid-e-Azams of Pakistan

Quaid-e-Azam Zindabad
Pakistan Paindabad.

RISE YOUNG PAKISTANIS RISE

Rise Young Pakistanis Rise.

Rise Young Pakistanis Rise
You are
As the Quaid Said
The real builder of Pakistan

The future hope of Pakistan
Rise Young Pakistanis Rise

Listen to the call of the time
Your compatriots
Big and small
High and low
Are all looking up to you
Rise Young Pakistanis Rise.

March on and march on
You proud sons and daughters
Of Pakistan
And raise the flag
Which is green and white
Sky high

Rise Young Pakistanis Rise
Make Pakistan
The land of sweetness and light
Make Pakistan
A land of peace and purity
Make Pakistan
A land of justice and equity

Rise young Pakistanis Rise
You are
As the Quaid said
Pride of Pakistan
Future hope of Pakistan

GO FORWARD YOUNG MUSLIMS

Where ever you are, your Lord
Created this world and all the worlds
East and west all is yours
Go forward, young Muslims

Where ever you are
Take the light of Islam far and wide
Spread the rays all around
Take the message of peace
To all the places
Go forward, young Muslims
Where ever you are
Press forward and forward
Whatever the cost
Your supreme protector is
Almighty Allah

SONS OF PAKISTAN

If you want to know who we are
We are the sons of Pakistan
In times of peace and war
You'll find us marching on.

If you want to know, who we are.
We are the sons of Pakistan.
All for one and one for all.
We do stand up to the last
Never shrinking, never lost.

If you want to know who we are.
We can live and die
To see our flag ever high.
And freedom far and high
We are the sons of Pakistan
Zindabad, Pakistan.

QUAID-E-AZAM

A vision he had
clear and in-depth of Pakistan
And of life

A conviction he had
Well-thought and strong
At all stages in his life

.Courage he had
A lot of it both moral and intellectual
At all stages in his life

Commitment he had
Unflagging and uncompromising
All his life

Very honest he was
Honest in thoughts
Honest in Action

Very straight he was
straight in this dealings
And straight in his doings

Very strong he was
Strong in faith and strong in character
For Pakistan he struggled hard and long
Pakistan he made with his sweat & blood
A man of courage and conviction
A man of honour and dignity
Above all a man of character
For Pakistan he lived
And for Pakistan he died
Long live Quaid-e-Azam
Zindabad Quaid-e-Azam
Paindabad Pakistan

SONS OF PAKISTAN

If you want to know who we are,
We are the sons of Pakistan
In times of peace or war,
You'll find us marching on

Do we stand up to the last,
Always up on duty's call,
Never shrinking, never lost

Our pride's to live and die
To see our flag ever high
And freedom far and nigh

We are sons of Pakistan!
Zindabad our Pakistan.

PART SIX
(SCHOOL FUNCTIONS)

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PAKISTAN

Land of liberty
Pakistan
Message of peace

Land of justice
Pakistan
Message of equity

Land of light
Message of hope

Land of tolerance
Pakistan

Message of brotherhood
Pakistan

Land of creativity
Pakistan

Message of sacrifice
Pakistan

Laboratory of Islam
Pakistan

Fortress of Islam
Pakistan

PAKISTAN DAY

Q Why today?
A Because today is 23rd of March.
Q What is special about 23rd of March?
A It was on this day, i.e. on 23rd March 1940, the Muslims of India formally declared that they would have Pakistan, nothing else.
Q What was the occasion?
A The occasion was the Annual Meeting of the All India Muslim League.
Q Where?
A At Minto Park, Lahore.
Q Who presided over this meeting of the League?
A Quaid-e-Azam presided over this meeting which made the historic declaration.
Q What is this declaration called?
A Pakistan Resolution.
Q What is a resolution?
A A resolution is a declaration of intent made in pubic.
Q Why is it called Pakistan Resolution?
A Because by this resolution, the Muslims demanded Pakistan.
Q What does Pakistan Resolution say?
A Pakistan Resolution says:
The Muslims are a separate nation. They have a right to have their own separate independent states in the areas in which they are in a majority
Q Who proposed Pakistan Resolution?
A Molvi Fazal ul Haq of Bengal.
Q Who was the first to second it?
A Choudhry Khaliq uz Zaman from U.P. was the first to second it.
Q What is the basis of Pakistan Resolution?
A The Two Nation Theory.

Q What is Two Nation Theory?
A That the Muslims and the Hindus are two separate nations.
Q Why?
A Because their religion is different. Their culture is different. Their life style is different.
Q What is the basis of Muslim nation?
A Islam. Islam is the basis of the Muslim nation. The Quaid-e-Azam said: What is the sheet anchor of the community? it is Islam. One God, one Book, one Prophet, and one Nation.
Q Pakistan Resolution was passed at Minto Park, Lahore. What is the new name of Minto Park?
A Iqbal Park.
Q it was he who formally proposed the setting up of a separate home - land of the Muslims i.e., Pakistan, in his Allahabad Address in 1930.
Q What is Minar-e-Pakistan?
A Minar-e-Pakistan is a lofty minaret built to commemorate the historic Pakistan Resolution.
Q Where does it stand?
A It stands exactly at the place where the historic Pakistan Resolution was passed in Minto Park.

SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN

Sir Syed was the great leader of the Muslims about a hundred years ago. Today we are celebrating Sir Syed Day.

Q Why today?
A Because it was on this day on 17th October 1817 that Sir Syed was born.

Q Where was he born?
A At Delhi.
Q What was the full name of Sir Syed?
A Syed Ahmad Khan. His title was Sir.
Q Why is Sir Syed called the god-father of Pakistan
A Sir Syed did two great things for the Muslims:-
Firstly, he told the Muslims that they are a separate nation. Secondly, he asked the Muslims to learn English and study modern science.
Q Was Sir Syed a reformer?
A Yes, Sir Syed was a great reformer.
Q Was he an educationist?
A Yes, He was a great educationist. In 1877, he opened a College at Aligarh for the new education of the Muslims. This College became a University in 1921. It was Sir Syed who opened the gates of modern education to the Muslims.
Q Was he a writer?
A Yes, he wrote many important books.
Q What was the role of the Muslim University Aligarh in the creation of Pakistan?
A The students of the Muslim University Aligarh worked very hard for Pakistan Movement.
Q What's the role of Sir Syed in the creation of Pakistan?
A Sir Syed gave the Muslims the idea of being a separate nation based on Two Nation Theory. Sir Syed laid the foundations of Pakistan.
Q When did Sir Syed die?
A He died on 28th March, 1898 at Aligarh.

CH. RAHMAT ALI

Question Who was Chaudhry Rahmat Ali?
Answer Chaudhry Rahmat Ali was one of the Founders of Pakistan.
Question How?
Answer He was the first to write a book about Pakistan.
Question When?
Answer In 1933
Question What's name of the book?
Answer Now or Never.
Question What's the main idea of the book?
Answer The book is about the separate home-lands for the Muslims of the subcontinent.
Question Did he coin the word Pakistan?
Answer Yes, Chaudhry Rahmat Ali coined the word Pakistan in his book "Now or Never" in 1933.

Question How did Chaudhry Rahmat Ali explain the word Pakistan in his book?
Answer In Now or Never, Chaudhry Rahmat Ali explained that Pakistan is a compound word, made up of the first letters of traditional home lands of the Muslims of South Asia.
Question How?
Answer Chaudhry Rahmat Ali says:
In the word Pakistan, P is for Punjab, A is for Afghania (Sarhad), K stands for Kashmir, S is for Sindh and 'tan' represents Baluchistan.
Question What does the word "Pakistan" as a whole mean?
Answer Pakistan means the Land of the Pure.
Question What is the importance of this name?

Answer	It gives us an ideal. (Jo Nam Wohi Pehchan).
Question	Did Chaudhry Rahmat Ali know about the 1930 Allahabad Address of Allama Iqbal?
Answer	Yes, he did.
Question	Did he ever meet Allama Iqbal
Answer	Yes, he did.
Question	When and where?
Answer	In 1932 in London when Iqbal was over there in connection with the Second Round Table Conference.
Question	Did he discuss his Pakistan Scheme with Iqbal?
Answer	Yes, he did.
Question	Did Chaudhry Rahmat Ali write any other book?
Answer	Yes, he did.
Question	What is the name of that book?
Answer	The Father-Land of the Pak Nation.
Question	Where did Chaudhry Rahmat Ali live?
Answer	In the later years of his life Chaudhry Rahmat Ali mostly lived at Cambridge in England.
Question	When did he died?
Answer	In 1951.
Question	Where was he buried?
Answer	At Cambridge?
Question	Where was he born?
Answer	At Ludhiana, Punjab in 1893.
Question	Where was he educated?
Answer	At Islamia College Lahore.
Question	Was he a teacher?
Answer	Yes, he did teaching for some time at Aitchison College, Lahore.
Question	When did he leave for England?
Answer	He left for England in 1930. First he did his Law over there. He lived for the rest of his life as a research scholar at the Cambridge University.

Question Was Chaudhry Rahmat Ali a leader?

Answer No, but much more than that.
Question What?
Answer A highly imaginative far sighted political thinker he was. God bless his soul. We owe an eternal debt of gratitude to him.

QUAID -E- AZAM QUIZ

Q-1 What is the full name of Quaid-e-Azam?
A-1 His full name is Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Quaid -e-Azam is his title
Q-2 What does Quaid-e-Azam mean?
A-2 Quaid -e-Azam means the greatest leader. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the greatest leader of Pakistan, so he is called Quaid-e-Azam.
Q-3 When was Quaid-e-Azam born?
A-3 He was born on 25 th December 1876.
Q-4 Where was he born?
A-4 He was born at Karachi
Q-5 What was the name of his father?
A-5 The name of his father was Jinnah Poonja.
Q-6 What was the name of his mother?
A-6 The name of his mother was Shirin Bai.
Q-7 What was his father?
A-7 His father was a tradesman, an exporter
Q-8 Was he an educated person?
A-8 Yes he was an educated gentleman.
Q-9 Did Jinnah Poonja know English?
A-9 Yes, Jinnah knew English.
Q-10 Was Jinnah Poonja interested in the education Of the Muslims?
A-10 Yes he was interested in the education of the Muslims.
Q-11 Was he in contact with Sir Syed?
A-11 Yes he was in contact with Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
Q-12 Did Jinnah Poonja support Sir Syed's mission by founding a school?

A-12 Yes, he helped in founding a school at Karachi.
Q-13 What was the name of that school?
A-13 The name of that school was Sindh Madersa.
Q-14 Did Jinnah Poonja do some teaching at Sindh Madersa?
A-14 Yes, he did.
Q-15 Was Quaid-e-Azam's mother an educated lady?
A-15 Yes, she was.
Q-16 Did she know Persian?
A-16 Yes she knew Persian. She spoke Persian.
Q-17 Did she come from an Iranian family?
A-17 Yes, she came from a famous Aghakhani family.
Q-18 Was she a religious woman?
A-18 Yes she was a religious lady.
Q-19 Where was young Muhammad Jinnah educated?
A-19 Young Jinnah got his early education at Sindh Madersa Karachi.
Q-20 Where did he get his higher education from?
A-20 He went to England for higher education.
Q-21 When did he go there?
A-21 He went to England for higher education in 1892.
Q-22 What did he do there?
A-22 He joined a law college called Lincoln's Inn to become a barrister at law or lawyer.
Q-23 Why did he particularly join Lincoln's Inn?
A-23 There were many law colleges at that time in London. He particularly joined Lincoln's Inn because Lincoln's Inn had placed the name of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) on top of the list of the great lawgivers of the world.
Q-24 What does his joining the Lincoln's Inn show?
A-24 It shows that even at that time when he was about sixteen, he had a love for Islam.
Q-25 When did young Jinnah become a lawyer?
A-25 Jinnah became a lawyer in 1896.
Q-26 What else was Jinnah interested in while in England?
A-26 Besides studying law, Jinnah was interested in three things.
Q-27 Which ones?

A-27 Firstly he was interested in reading books. Secondly he was interested in Shakespeare's plays. Thirdly he was interested in liberal politics.

Q-28 When did he come back from England?

A-28 He came back in 1896.

Q-29 Where did he start practice in law?

A-29 Jinnah started practice in law at Bombay in 1896.

Q-30 Did he have much practice in the beginning?

A-30 No, he didn't have much practice in the beginning.

Q-31 Did he earn much money in the beginning/

A-31 No, he didn't earn much money in the beginning.

Q-32 Did he get law cases by unfair means?

A-32 No, he never did that.

Q-33 What did he do when he didn't have much practice?

A-33 He worked very hard at learning law. He worked honestly.

Q-34 What was he known for at that time?

A-34 At that he was known for three things

a) For his honesty and integrity
b) For his moral courage and
c) For his deep knowledge of law.

Q-35 When did his hard work bear its first fruit?

A-35 His character and hard work bore its first fruit in 1899 when he was appointed Bombay Presidency Magistrate.

Q-36 What happened later on?

A-36 Later on for the rest of his life, he went on moving from success to success both as a lawyer and as a politician.

Q-37 What was the secret of his success?

A-37 The secret of his success was his mental ability, his knowledge his patience, and his capacity to work hard but the secret of greatness lay in his integrity and sincerity. He was most honest both as a person and as a politician

Q-38 When did he enter in practical politics?

A-38 He entered practical politics in 1905.

Q-39 How?

A-39 By joining Indian National Congress at Calcutta.

Q-40 When was he elected a member of the Central Legislative Assembly of India?

A-40 He was elected a member of the C.L.A of India in 1909.

Q-41 Did Mr Jinnah then work for the cause of the Muslims of India?
A-41 Yes, he did.
Q-42 When did he join Muslim League?
A-42 He joined Muslim League in 1913.
Q-43 Was he still a member of Indian National Congress at that time
A-43 Yes he was
Q-44 What is the importance of the year 1916 in his political career?
A-44 He made the Congress and the League sign an agreement to work together For this, he was called ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.
Q-45 Was he sincere about it?
A-45 Yes he was very sincere about it but the Hindus were not.
Q-46 Then what did he do?
A-46 He left the Congress.
Q-47 When did he leave the Congress for good?
A-47 In 1921.
Q-48 Why?
A-48 Because the Congress was working against the interests of the Muslims.
Q-49 Did Quaid-e-Azam welcome the Simon Commission in 1927?
A-50 No, he did not.
Q-51 What did he do next in response to the Nehru Report?
A-51 He came out with his famous 14 Points for the Muslims.
Q-52 Did he attend the Round Table Conference in London?
A-52 He attended the third Round Table Conference in 1932.
Q-53 Did Quaid-e-Azam meet Allama Iqbal in London in1932.
A-53 Yes, he did.
Q-54 What did that mean?
A-54 They came to know each other intimately and came very close to each other politically.
Q-55 How do we know that?
A-55 Later on, Quaid-e-Azam called on Allama Iqbal many times at Lahore and the Allama wrote many letters to the Quaid in 1936 and 1937 about Pakistan. Iqbal used to say "Jinnah is my leader" similarly the Quaid had a lot of respect and regard

for Allama Iqbal.

Q-56 When did the Quaid take over the active leadership of the Muslims?

A-56 The Quaid was elected the President of All India Muslim League in 1936 and thereafter he started working most actively for Pakistan.

Q-57 When was the title of Quaid-e-Azam given to him?

A-57 The title "Quaid-e-Azam" was given to him by the Muslims in 1938.

Q-58 What did he do on 23rd March 1940?

A-58 Quaid-e-Azam presided over the annual session of the Muslim League at Iqbal Park Lahore that passed Pakistan Resolution.

Q-59 What did he do next?

A-59 For the next seven he struggled very hard day and night for Pakistan

Q-60 What happened in 1946?

A-60 In 1946 the elections were held for Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam led Muslim League to victory.

Q-61 What happened on third June 1947?

A-61 On 3 rd June 1947 Quaid-e-Azam made a speech on the Radio announcing his acceptance of the Partition Plan.

Q-62 When did Quaid-e-Azam become Governor General of Pakistan?

A-62 Quaid-e-Azam took over the charge of the State of Pakistan on 14 August 1947. Thereafter he worked still harder for Pakistan. In July 1948 he fell seriously ill.

Q-63 When did he pass away?

A-63 He passed away on 11th September 1948.

Q-64 Where was he buried?

A-64 He was buried at Karachi.

Q-65 What was the secret of his greatness?

A-65 There were many exceptional qualities of head and heart in him that went into making what he was. In one word, it was his great character that made him great. He was most honest, most sincere, most committed, and most competent leader that Pakistan has ever had. God bless his soul. God bless his soul with all His graces.

IQBAL QUIZ

Q-1 What is Allama Iqbal's full name?
A-1 His full name is Sheikh Muhammad Iqbal.
Q-2 Why is he sometimes called Dr. Iqbal?
A-2 Because he was a Ph.D. Doctor of Philosophy.
Q-3 What's Ph.D.?
A-3 Ph.D. is a degree given to a research scholar after doing his masters.
Q-4 Why is he called Allama?
A-4 Allama means a man of great knowledge. Since Iqbal was a very very learned man, he is called Allama.
Q-5 When was he born?
A-5 He was born on 9 th November 1877.
Q-6 Where was he born?
A-6 He was born at Sialkot.
Q-7 What was the name of his father?
A-7 The name of his father was Sheikh Noor Muhammad.
Q-8 Was he a very learned man?
A-8 No, he was not a very learned man in the ordinary sense of the word
Q-9 Was his father , Sheikh Noor Muhammad, a rich man?
A-9 No, he was not a rich man.
Q-10 What was he?
A-10 He was a tradesman of very modest means.
Q-11 What was special about him?
A-11 A very pious man he was and a true Muslim. He loved religious knowledge. He was known for his understanding of the Quran. He was a devotee of the Prophet of Islam (PBUH)
Q-12 What did Iqbal learn from his father?
A-12 He especially learnt from his father two things
a) Love of the Holy Prophet
b) Love of the Holy Quran

Q-13 What was the name of Iqbal's mother?
A-13 The name of his mother was Imam Bibi.
Q-14 Was she a very learned woman?
A-14 No, she was not. She was totally illiterate yet she was great
Q-15 How?
A-15 She was a very pious lady. Very simple and honest in her life style. She brought up Iqbal in the best traditions of Islam.
Q-16 What did Iqbal learn from his great mother?
A-16 She was a beacon light to him. He greatly admired her for her devotion to God and for honest living. After her death, Iqbal wrote a very moving poem in her memory.
Q-17 What is the title of that poem?
A-17 Walda Marhooma Ki Yad Mein was the title of that long poem
Q-18 What about Iqbal's ancestors?
A-18 Iqbal's grand father Sheikh Muhammad Rafique had been a soldier and had fought against the British in the Sikh wars. His great grand father Sheikh Muhammad Akbar was a devotee of God - a 'pir' of great piety. Love of God and love of knowledge was in Iqbal's blood.
Q-19 Where did Iqbal receive his primary and secondary education?
A-19 Iqbal received his primary and secondary education at Mission School Sialkot.
Q-20 Who was Iqbal's mentor at Sialkot?
A-20 Molvi Mir Hassan the great teacher and scholar of that time was Iqbal's mentor. It was he who discovered his talents, looked after his education and planned his career.
Q-21 What did Iqbal think of Molvi Mir Hassan?
A-21 Iqbal highly admired him, loved him and respected him.
Q-22 Where did Iqbal receive his college education?
A-22 Iqbal did his BA and MA from Govt College Lahore.

Q-23 When
A-23 He did his MA in Philosophy in 1899.
Q-24 Which great teacher guided him at Govt College Lahore?
A-24 Iqbal was lucky in having another great teacher of the time, Prof. Arnold as his mentor at Govt College Lahore. A great teacher makes all the difference in a bright student's career.
Q-25 What did Iqbal do after doing his MA from Govt College?
A-25 He did teaching at Govt College Lahore and Oriental College for some time.
Q-26 When did Iqbal leave for England for higher education?
A-26 In 1905.
Q-27 Who asked him to do so?
A-27 Molvi Mir Hassan did so.
Q-28 Who provided money for this purpose?
A-28 His elder brother Sheikh Atta Muhammad did so.
Q-29 What did Iqbal do in England?
A-29 Iqbal dud his Law from London.
Q-30 Where did he do his Ph.D. from?
A-30 He did his PhD. from Munich (Germany) in 1908.
Q-31 When did Iqbal come back from Europe?
A-31 Iqbal came back from Europe in 1908.
Q-32 Did he practise law after coming back from Europe?
A-32 Yes, he did practice for a long time. But he was not much interested in law.
Q-33 What was he deeply interested in?
A-33 He was a poet of Islam - a poet of Pakistan but above all a poet of Insaniat. His main interest was in writing thought-provoking, nation-building poetry.
Q-34 When did he start to write poetry?
A-34 He started writing ordinary poetry in his school days.
Q-35 When did he start writing nation-building, character-building poetry?

A-35 Mostly after coming back from Europe in 1908.

Q-36 Name his Urdu poetry books.

A-36 Bang-I-DIRA, Bale Jibreel, Zarbe Kaleem and part of Armughane Hidjaz.

Q-37 Did Iqbal write in any other language?

A-37 Iqbal wrote in Persian as well. In fact his best poetry is in Persian.

Q-38 Name his important poetry books in Persian.

A-38 Asrare Khudi, Payame Mashriq, Zubore Ajam, Javed Nama

Q-39 Why did he write in Persian?

A-39 He was a poet of Islam. He wanted to send his message to other Muslim countries.

Q-40 Did Iqbal write in English too?

A-40 Yes he did. He wrote some very important lectures on Islam in English. His letters to Quaid-e-Azam on Pakistan are also in English. Most of his poetic works have been translated in English and in other major languages of the world.

Q-41 What is his message for the Muslims?

A-41 He said "Be good and strong". There is no place for the weak in the world. He also believed in the unity of all the Muslims all over the world.

Q-42 What's his message for the students?

A-42 He said to the students" Collect knowledge as well as create knowledge"

Q-43 Was Iqbal a politician?

A-43 Yes. He was. He was a political thinker. He also participated in practical politics.

Q-44 How?

A-44 He joined London Muslim League in 1907 when he was in London. He was elected a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926. In 1930 he presided over the Annual Convention of All India Muslim League at Allahabad. It was on this occasion that Iqbal in so many words proposed the making of Pakistan.

Q-45 What did Iqbal say in his Allahabad Address?
A-45 He said "I would like to see the Punjab, N.W.F.P, Sindh and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single independent state".
Q-46 Was Iqbal known to Quaid-e-Azam?
A-46 Very much so. He met Quaid-e-Azam in 1932 in London and thereafter remained in close contact with him. Quaid-e-Azam called on him in April 1936. In 1937Iqbal wrote 17 letters to Quaid-e-Azam about Pakistan.
Q-47 What did Iqbal say about Quaid-e-Azam?
A-47 In early 1938, he said, Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the real Leader of the Muslims. I'm only a solider of Jinnah.
Q-48 Why is Iqbal called Poet of Islam?
A-48 Iqbal is called poet of Islam because he wrote for the glory of Islam.
Q-49 Why is he called the national poet of Pakistan?
A-49 Because he showed the way to Pakistan. His poetry is a source of inspiration for all Pakistanis, infact for all the Muslims.
Q-50 When did Iqbal die? And where was he buried?
A-50 He died on 21 st April 1938. He was buried by the Side of Badshahi Mosque Lahore.

WHITE CANE DAY

Q What is the White Cane Day?
A White cane is for blindness.
Q Which people carry a white cane?
A Blind people carry a white cane
Q Why do the blind people carry a white cane?
A So that the others make out that they are blind.
Q Why do we celebrate the White-Cane Day every year?
A So that we learn to help the blind.
Q How can we help the blind?

A We can help the blind while crossing the road.

Q Should we stop the car when we see a blind person crossing a road alone?

A We must stop the car to let him cross the road safely.

Q Is the white-cane only for crossing the road?

A No, not exactly. White cane means that we should help the blind people in whatever way they need it.

Q What should we do if a blind man is not carrying a white-cane?

A We should help him all the same.

Q Should we help the blind alone?

A No, we should help any one who needs our help; any person with any problem, be it in the eye, in the ear, in the leg, in any part of the body.

CHILDREN'S DAY

Q Why Today?

A Today is the first Monday of October. Children's Day is celebrated on the first Monday of October every year all over the world.

Q Why particularly on the first Monday?

A Because the UNICEF has declared the firs Monday of October as Universal Children's Day.

Q What is UNICEF?

A UNICEF is an agency of UNO which especially looks after the welfare of the children of the world.

Q What's the purpose of celebrating the Children's Day?

A To highlight the rights of the children. To make the people realise that a better world means better children.

Q How to make the children better?
A By giving them better health. By giving them better education, and by giving them better play facilities.
Q How do the children of the world celebrate this day?
A It's their day. it's the day of their rights. It's a day of rejoicing for them. On this day educational and recreational programmes are organised for the children.
Q What should we do for the children?
A We should look after the rights of the children better. A better world means healthier, happier and better educated children. Children are the future hope of the world.

UNO DAY

Q Why today?
A Because, today is 24th Of October. On 24th October every year UNO Day is celebrated all over the world.
Q Why on 24th October?
A Because it was on this day, i.e. 24th October in 1945 that the UNO was founded at San Francisco in USA.
Q What does UNO stand for?
A It stands for United Nations Organisation.
Q Where is the Headquarters of the UNO?
A At New York in USA.
Q Why was the UNO founded?
A To secure peace in the world. To make the world a better place to live in.
Q What are the two most important institutions of the UNO?
A General Assembly and the Security Council.
Q How many countries are the members of the General Assembly?
A Over 170.

Q And how many of the Security Council
A Fifteen (15)
Q How may of them are the permanent member and how many non-permanent members?
A Five permanent and ten non-permanent.
Q Which five countries are the permanent members?
A USA, Britain, France, Russia and China.
Q What is the tenure of non-permanent members?
A Ten non-permanent members are elected for two years each on regional basis.
Q Do non-permanent members have the veto power?
A No, they don't. Only permanent members of the Security Council have that privilege.
Q Who is the most important officer of the UNO?
A The Secretary General.
Q What are the important agencies of the UNO?
A W.H.O, U.N.E.S.C.O, U.N.I.C.E.F, AND I.C.J.

RED CROSS / HILAL-e- AHMAR DAY

Q What is Red Cross?
A Red Cross Society is an International Welfare Organisation
Q What does it do?
A It helps the people in distress.
Q In what type of distress.
A In all types of distress.
Q For instance?
A For instance, Red Cross helps the sick, the war-wounded, the war affected, the people affected by floods, famines, earth-quakes. It

comes to the rescue of the people in all countries.

Q When was the Red Cross Society founded?

A It was founded in 1864 at Geneva in Switzerland.

Q Where is the headquarters of Red Cross?

A At Geneva.

Q Red Cross is an international organisation. In how many countries are the branches of Red Cross?

A In 86 countries.

Q Is a branch of Red Cross Society there in Pakistan?

A Yes, it has been there in Pakistan since 1947. In 1974, its name was changed to Red Crescent Society of Pakistan

Q Why?

A Because Red Cross is a Christian sign. Crescent is an Islamic sigh or symbol.

Q What does Red Cross Society of Pakistan do?

A It does what Red Cross does. The aims and the functions of Red Crescent and Red Cross are the same. Both are humanitarian organisations.

Q Is Red Crescent there in other countries?

A Yes, it's there in other Muslim Country.

Q When did the Muslims start this sort of humanitarian social work?

A The Muslims were the first to look after the sick, the war wounded, the handicapped, the people in distress. It's our religious duty.

PART SEVEN
(INSPIRATION)

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99 GLORIOUS NAMES OF ALLAH

AR-RAHMAN
The Beneficent

AR-RAHIM
The Merciful

AL-MALIK
The Sovereign Lord

AL-QUDDUS
The Holy

AS-SALAM
The Source of Peace

AL-MU'MIN
The Guardian of Faith

AL-MUSAWWIR
The Fashioner

AL-GHAFFAR
The Forgiver

AL-QAHHAR
The Subduer

AL-WAHHAB
The Bestower

AL-RAZZAQ
The Provider

AL-FATTAH
The Opener

AL-MUHAYMIN
The Protector

AL-AZIZ
The Mighty

AL-JABBAR
The Compeller

AL-MUTAKABBIR
The Majestic

AL-KHALIQ
The Creator

AL-BARI
The Evolver

AL-ALIM
The All-Knowing

AL-QABID
The Constrictor

AL-BASIT
The Expander

AL-KHAFID
The Abaser

AR-RAFI
The Exalter

AL-MU'IZZ
The Honorer

AL-MUZILL
The Dishonorer

AS-SAMI
The All-Hearing

AL-BASIR
The All-Seeing

AL-HAKAM
The Judge

AL-ADL
The Just

AL-LATIF
The Subtle One

AL-KABIR
The Most Great

AL-HAFIZ
The Preserver

AL-MUQIT
The Maintainer

AL-HASIB
The Reckoner

AL-JALIL
The Sublime One

AL-KARIM
The Generous One

AL-BA'ITH
The Resurrector

ASH-SHAHID
The Witness

AL-KHABIR
The Aware

AL-HALIM
The Forbearing One

AL-AZIM
The Great One

AL-GHAFUR
The All-Forgiving

ASH-SHAKUR
The Appreciative

AL-ALI
The Most High

AR-RAQIB
The Watchful

AL-MUJIB
The Responsive

AL-WASI
The All-Embracing

AL-HAKIM
The Wise

AL-WADUD
The Loving

AL-MAJID
The Most Glorious One

AL-WALI
The Protecting Friend

AL-HAMID
The Praiseworthy

AL-HAQQ
The Truth

AL-WAKIL
The Trustee
AL-QAWI
The Most Strong

AL-MATIN
The Firm One

AL-MUMIT
The Creator of Death

AL-HAYI
The Alive

AL-QAYYUM
The Self-Subsisting

AL-WAJID
The Finder

AL-MAJID
The Noble

AL-WAHID
The Unique

AL-AWWAL
The First

AL-AKHIR
The Last

AZ-ZAHIR
The Manifest

AL-BATIN
The Hidden

AL-MUHASIB
The Reckoner

AL-MUBDI
The Originator
AL-MU'ID
The Restorer

AL-MUHYI
The Giver of Life

AL-AHAD
The One

AS-SAMAD
The Eternal

AL-QADIR
The Able

AL-MUQTADIR
The Powerful

AL-MUQADDIM
The Expediter

AL-MU'AKHKHIR
The Delayer

AL-MUTA'ALI
The Most Exalted

AL-BARR
The Source of all Goodness

AT-TAWWAB
The Acceptor of Repentance

AL-MUNTAQIM
The Avenger

AL-WALI
The Governor

AL-AFUW
The pardoner

AR-RA'UF
The Compassionate

MALIK-UL-MULK
The Eternal Owner of
Sovereignty

DHUL-JALAL
WAL-IKRAM
The Lord of Majesty
and Bounty

AL-GHANI
The Self-sufficient

AL-MUGHNI
The Enricher

AL-MANI
The Preventer

AN-NAFI
The Prophitious

AR-RASHID
The Guide to the
Right Path

AD-DARR
The Distressor

AS-SABUR
The Patient

AN-NUR
The Light

AL-HADI
The Guide

AL-BADI
The Incomparable

AL-BAQI
The Everlasting

AL-WARITH
The Supreme Inheritor

SHORT POEMS

(1)

LIFE'S BATTLES

Life's battles do not always go
To the stronger or faster man

But soon or late
The man who wins is the man
Who wants to win

(2)

HE LIVES MOST.

He lives most
Who thinks most
Feels the noblest, and
Acts the best.

(3)

QUALITY QUEST

Quality Quest, good, better, best
Never let it rest
Until the good becomes better
And the better becomes the best

(4)

GOOD, BETTER, BEST

Good - better best, never let it rest
Until the good becomes better
And the better becomes the best.

To be the best.
I must want to be the best.

To be the best, never settle for
Anything less than the best.

To be the best
I must make most of each situation
opportunity and best.
To be the best, I must give my best
To those who give me their best.

(5)

ITS ALL IN THE STATE OF MIND

it's all in the state of mind
If you think you are beaten
You are.

If you think, you dare not
You don't.

If you like to win but you think you cannot
It is almost certain, you won't.

If you think, you will lose
You are lost

For out of the world, we find
Success begins with a fellow's will
It's all in the state of mind.

(6)

BIG THINGS SMALL THINGS

I can not do the big things that I should like to do.

To make the earth forever fair. The sky forever blue.

But I can do the small things.

That help to make it sweet.

Though clouds arise and tempests beat.

TRY AGAIN

This a lesson you should heed
Try again
If at first you don't succeed
Try again
Then your courage should appear
For if you will persevere
You will conquer, never fear
Try again
Once or twice, though you should fail
Try again
If you would at last prevail
Try again
If we strive, it's no disgrace
Though we do not win the race
What should we do in that case ?
Try again
If you find your task is hard
Try again

(8)

A NATION'S STRENGTH

Not gold but only men can make
A nation great and strong
Men who, for truth and honour's sake
Stand fast and suffer long

Not gold but only men can make,
A nation great and strong
Brave men who work while others sleep
Who dare while others fly

Not gold but only men can make,
A nation great and strong
They build a nation's pillars deep,
And lift them to the sky.

(9)

DRIVE THE NAIL ARIGHT

Drive the nail aright.
Hit it on the head;
Strike with all your might, boys,
While the iron's red.

When you've work to do, boys
Do it with a will;
They who reach the top, boys,
First must climb the hill,

(10)

PSALM OF LIFE

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing , leave behind us
Foot prints on the sands of time

Let us, then, be up and doing
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour, and to wait.

PART EIGHT
(PAKISTANIAT)

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OBSERVATIONS OF THE QUAID-E-AZAM

Sheet - Anchor

What is it that keeps the Muslims united as one man, and what is the bedrock and sheet-anchor of the community? It is Islam. It is the Great Book, Quran, that is the sheet-anchor of Muslim India. I am sure that as we go on and on there will be more and more of oneness; One God, one Book, one Prophet and one Nation.

(Concluding Speech at the session of the All India Muslim League, Karachi, 26 December 1943).

Pakistan Always There

Pakistan, the Quaid-e-Azam remarked, was not the product of the conduct or misconduct of Hindus. It had always been there, only they were not conscious of it. Hindus and Muslims, though living in the same towns and villages, had never been blended into one nation, they were always two separate entities.

Speech at a Lunch given by
Dr. Zia Ud Din, Aligarh.
8 March, 1944.

Meaning of Pakistan

Pakistan not only means freedom and independence but the Muslim ideology, which has to be preserved, which has come to us as a precious gift and treasure and which we hope, others will share with us.

Message to Frontier Muslim
Students Federation,
18 June, 1945.

Pakistan Means to an End

The establishment of Pakistan for which we have been striving for the last ten years is, by the grace of God, an established fact today, but the creation of a State of our own was a means to an end and not the end in itself. The idea was that we should have a State in which we could live and breathe as free men and in which we could develop according to our own lights and culture and where principles of Islamic social Justice could find free play.

Address to Officers of
Government, Karachi,
11 December, 1947.

Muslims a Nation

We are a nation with our own distinctive culture and civilisation, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, sense of values and proportion, legal laws and moral codes, custom and calendar, history and traditions, attitudes and ambitions; in short, we have our own distinctive outlook on life and of life. By all canons of International Law, we are a nation.

Interview to American
Press representative,
July, 1942.

Islam a Code of Life

Every Musalman knows that the injunctions of the Quran are not confined to religious and moral duties. "From the Atlantic to the Ganges" says Gibbon, "The Quran is acknowledged as the fundamental code not only of theology, but of civil and criminal jurisprudence, and the laws which regulate the actions and the property of mankind, are governed by the immutable sanctions of the will of God" Everyone, except those who are ignorant, knows the Quran is the general code of the Muslims. As a religious, social, civil commercial, military, judicial, criminal,

penal code, it regulates everything from the ceremonies of religion to those of daily life, from the salvation of soul to the health of the body, from the rights of all those of each individual, form morality to crime, from punishment here to that in the life to come and our Prophet has enjoined on us that every Musalman should possess a copy of the Quran and be his own priest. Therefore, Islam is not merely confined to the spiritual tenets and doctrines or rituals and ceremonies. It is a complete code regulating the whole Muslim society, every departments of life, collectively and individually.

Quaid'e Eid message, Sep 1945

Work as Disciplined Soldiers

I want every Musalman, man, woman and child, to resolve on this auspicious day to work as disciplined soldiers in every department of life, educational, social, economic and political and thus build up for our nation of hundred million people, a place worthy of our glorious past and historic traditions.

Eid Message to the
Musalmans of India.
August. 1946.

Our watchword
Should be
Faith
Unity
and
Discipline

Eid Message to Muslim India October, 1941

I am a Soldier of Pakistan

Last Meeting of the All India Muslim League Council was held in Delhi on 7th June, 1947. As the Quaid reached the meeting place, the supporters shouted Shahensha-e-Pakistan (emperor of Pakistan). Quaid-e-

Azam strongly objected to his being called Emperor of Pakistan and advised the Muslim League workers not to repeat it again. He proudly said. "I am a Soldier of Pakistan not its Emperor".

July, 1947 - Delhi.

REFLECTIONS OF QUAID-E-AZAM ON ISLAM

1. Islam is the end-all and be-all of Pakistan. The Quaid was very much clear on this point. In 1944 at Lahore the Quaid said: "Islam is our guide and complete code for our life. We don't want any ism".

2. In 1943 the Quaid declared that the Quran is the sheet-anchor of the Muslims. His actual words were:

   "What is it that keeps the Muslims united as one nation and what is the bed-rock and sheet anchor of the Muslims? It is the Great Book Quran, that is the sheet anchor of the Muslims. I am sure that as we go on, there will be more and more of oneness; One God, One Prophet and One Nation".

3. The Quaid had great faith in Pakistan and in the people of Pakistan. In one of his messages, he said:

   "I am confident that nothing is going to shake us or frighten us. We shall march on and face all the obstacles and march through fire, trials and tribulations. In our onward march, there will be set-backs and sufferings, but we will not flinch or falter".

4. The Quaid was fully aware of the imperative need of Islamization of the existing educational system. As early as in March 1944, while addressing the students of Islamia College, Lahore, the Quaid observed that

many impurities and un-Islamic things had crept into the Muslim society and it was the task of the Muslim educational institutions to educate their children on right lines with a view of enabling them to live the Islamic life.

5. The Quaid highlighted the importance of scientific and technical aspect of education. He said:

"There is immediate and urgent need for training our people in the scientific and technical education in order to build up our future economic life".

6. Attitude formation and value-orientation, that is, character-building is a vital component of education, particularly that of Islamic education. The Quaid laid great stress on that too. In this connection he observed:

"Education does not merely mean academic education. What we have to do is to mobilise our people and build up the character of our future generations which means highest sense of honour, integrity, selfless service to the nation and sense of responsibility".

QUAID-E-AZAM ON STUDENTS

7. The students were very close to the Quaid's heart. He reposed great confidence in them and had very high hopes of them.

In his message to Muslim Students' Federation in October, 1947, the Quaid said: "You are the nation-builders of tomorrow".

Again in Dacca on 21st March 1948, he declared: "My friends, I look forward to you as the real makers of Pakistan".

٤. The Quaid had immense faith in the young people. At a meeting of the Muslim Students Federation, he said: "I have no fear of the future in your hands". On the same occasion, he went so far as to say: Well, many Jinnahs will arise from among you". That was the measure of his faith in them. But becoming a Jinnah was not an easy task, so he reminded the students of their responsibilities:

"You must fully equip yourself by discipline, education and training for the arduous task lying ahead of you. You should realise the magnitude of your responsibility and be ready to bear it".

9. The Quaid advised the students time and again that their primary duty was the prosecution of their studies. While addressing the students at Dacca, he said:" "Your main occupation should be in fairness to yourself, in fairness to your parents, in fairness to the state, to devote your attention to your studies".

The Quaid believed in total education. So he laid great stress on character-building. While speaking to the students of Islamia College Peshawar in 1948, he said:

"Education does not merely mean academic education. Develop a sound sense of honour, integrity, initiative, selfless service to the nation and a sense of responsibility. You must learn to obey for only then you will learn to command".

QUAID-E-AZAM ON EDUCATION

10. The subject of my short speech is Quaid-e-Azam on Education. The Quaid attached great importance to education. While addressing the Muslim Educational Conference, in June 1945, the Quaid said:

"Without education it is complete darkness and with education it is all light. Education is a matter of life and death to your nation".

And he warned the people: "The world is moving so fast that if you do not educate yourself, you will not only be completely left behind but will be finished up".

11. In the same context, the Quaid asked the Muslims: "Take up the mission of education earnestly and see that every Muslim man and woman gets the best possible education. Make all-out efforts for the advancement of the cause of education".

The Quaid was fully conscious of the role of education in nation-building. In his message to the first All Pakistan Educational Conference held at Karachi in November, 1947, he observed:

"The importance of education and right type of education cannot be over emphasised. If we are to make any real headway and any substantial progress, we must earnestly tackle this question and bring our educational policy and programme on the lines suited to the genius of our people, consonant with our history and culture and having regard to the modern conditions and vast development that have taken place all over the world".

12. The Quaid Said:
"There is no doubt that the future of our State will and must greatly depend upon the type of education and the way in which we bring up our children as the future servants of Pakistan".

GENESIS OF PAKISTAN

1. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is 1882 at Ludhiana (Punjab) Said:

"Remember, a nation is nothing unless it is a nation in the real sense. All individuals, joining the fold of Islam, together constitute a nation of the Muslims. As long as they follow and practice their beloved religion, they are a nation ..... Remember, you have to live and die by Islam and it is by keeping up Islam that our nation is a nation. Thus, achieving progress by keeping up Islam, means national well-being".

2. At Allahabad in December 1930, Iqbal said:

I believe in "the creation of a Muslim India. I would like to see the Punjab the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single State."

THE MAKING OF PAKISTAN

3. Pakistan is a new state. It actually came into being on 14th August 1947. But it has a long history which goes back to the beginning of Islam in the subcontinent. In the early eighth century, after the conquest of Sindh by Muhammad Bin Qasim in 712 A. D. It was in view of this historic fact that the Quaid-e-Azam in 1944, while addressing the Aligarh Muslim University students pointed out:

"Pakistan came into being the moment the first Non-Muslim accepted Islam. Because by doing so, he became a member of a different nation - the Muslim nation".

For, Islam is not a mere religion in the ordinary sense of the world. It is a "Deen". It gives its believers, the Muslims, a distinctive style of life, a unique pattern of a values and attitudes which leads the Muslims to become a separate social and cultural entity.

So, over the centuries, the Muslims of the subcontinent, though physically living side by side the Hindus, were always a separate nation, a minority which very consciously and carefully preserved its separate religious, social, and cultural institutions. And the Hindus too, who were in vast majority, in their turn, went their own way, jealously guarding their way of life based on caste system. But the Hindus in their heart of hearts never accepted the existence of the Muslims, the Hindus had to tolerate them perforce.

After the death of Aurgangzeb in 1707, Hindu hostility towards the Muslim came to the fore, and the Hindus started aggressive religious and military movements to destroy the Muslims whom they considered not only the outsiders but the "Malechs" the dirty ones.

Shah Wali Ullah was the First to sense the danger of the violent Hindu nationalism imposed on the Muslim nation in the subcontinent. He did what he could. About a century later, in 1857, came the total collapse of Muslim political power, and as a direct result of that, the Muslims suffered most heavily both individually and as a community. Thereafter, a life and death struggle for the Muslims followed. With the active support of the British, the Hindu majority was all-out to destroy the Muslims, politically, economically and culturally, Thank God, Sir Syed was there to lead the Muslims at that

critical juncture. He gave out the idea of the two-nations theory, and zealously pleaded the cause of the Muslims as a separate nation. The lead given by him resulted in the formation of the Muslim League in 1906 for safeguarding the rights of the Muslims. It was the first step forward towards the achievement of Pakistan. The struggle for the rights of the Muslims with certain ups and downs continued until, on 29th December 1930, at Allahabad, Allama Iqbal in very clear terms proposed the establishment of Pakistan.

In 1937, the Quaid-e-Azam took over the active command of the Muslims, and it was on 23rd March 1940, that the historic Lahore Resolution was passed at Iqbal Park and the Pakistan Movement gained tremendous momentum. By the grace of God, and under the inspiring leadership of the great Quaid, Pakistan became a reality seven years later, in 1947.

With the establishment of Pakistan, a great dream of centuries had become true. A new era started in the history of the subcontinent, promising great prospects. It also posed equally great challenges.

We owe Pakistan to Islam. It is based on the ideology of Islam, Pakistan. The Quaid once said. "It will be a laboratory of Islam." True! Let us make it so.

Let us make it a fortress of Islam, a torch-bearer in the world of Islam. There lies a great challenge before us that of transforming Islamic principles and values into social, economic, legal and political institutions capable of coping with the demands of living in space age.

We are determined to defend the physical and ideological frontiers of Pakistan, our dear Pakistan, to the end.

Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers,
Our faith triumphant o'er the tears,
Are all with thee-are all with thee!

PAKISTAN PAINDABAD, TABINDABAD.

PART NINE

DECLAMATIONS AND DEBATES
(EXERCISES IN PUBLIC SPEAKING)

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EDUCATION (I)

Education.
Education means.
To learn to learn
To learn to think
To learn to evaluate
To know what is good and what is bad

Information is different from knowledge. And knowledge comes from thinking, from understanding what is what. Knowledge comes from questioning. He learns more who questions more. And the one who questions more, understand more. Only the one who thinks, who questions, who understands is better educated.

The Prophet (peace be upon him) said. Knowledge is a treasure and the question is the key to it. Never stop thinking. Never stop questioning. Questioning is all.

EDUCATION (II)

Quaid-e-Azam said: Education does not mean academic education alone. Education includes character education. Think aright. Speak aright. Do the ought. And do it well. That's education.
Education means to discover the talents that are in you.
Education means to build up the qualities that are in you.
Education means to learn to be confident.
Education means to build up the leadership qualities that lie in you. Education means to be creative.
Education means to learn to work hard. Education means to learn to labour and to wait. The one who waits, wins.
Education means to be disciplined. To learn to manage time. To manage direction. To manage resources
Education also means to be responsible, to be fair, to be kind. To learn how to care and share, to love and serve Pakistan.

DISCIPLINE (I)

To be healthy is to be disciplined.
To be happy is to be disciplined.
To be a man of honour is to be disciplined.
To be a man of character is to be disciplined.
To be able to reach the top of excellence is to be disciplined.
To be in the lead is to be disciplined.
To be a nation great and strong is to be disciplined.
To be free is to be disciplined.
Like twins discipline and freedom grow together, always and everywhere. Discipline comes from vision and will.
Discipline is to be able to manage .time and direction, always and every time.
At the root of all good that comes to man lies discipline, always and everywhere.

DISCIPLINE (II)

Discipline means learning, learning to organise oneself to grow, to develop and to improve. Discipline means learning to be free, learning to be creative. Learning to be happy and learning to be successful.

Discipline is freedom. To be more disciplined is to be more free. Discipline is power. To be more disciplined means to be more powerful, more effective and more efficient. Discipline is security too. To be more disciplined is to be more secure and more confident. What is a song? Discipline of sounds. What is a dance? Discipline of movements. What is a picture? Discipline of lines and colours.

Discipline is the vary condition of a progressive and civilised life. Discipline is a blessing of God.

FREEDOM (I)

To be free is to be free to choose.
To choose better is to think better
And to think better is to be better educated.

Education and freedom
Go together
Always and everywhere.

Education promotes responsibility
Protects freedom
Always and everywhere.

To be free is to be responsible
Always and everywhere.

Deep down in responsibility
Lie the roots of freedom
Always and everywhere.
The finest fruit that responsibility bears
Is freedom
Always and everywhere.

FRUITS OF DISCIPLINE

What is a Painting?
Discipline of lines and colours
What is Character?
Discipline of values
What is Health?
Discipline of living habits
What is Happiness?
Discipline of thinking and feeling
What is Success?
Discipline of time and direction
What is Progress?
Discipline of priorities
What are Priorities?
Discipline of wants and needs

FREEDOM (II)

Every body loves freedom. Freedom is valuable, more valuable than gold and sometimes even more valuable than life. We live for freedom and we can die for freedom. To be fee is to be happy. To be free is to be progressive. To be free is to be good. Freedom and life go together.

To be free means to be free to choose. Choosing involves thinking, for you can not make a choice unless you think about the possible advantages and disadvantages of a choice. So only he can choose better who can think better. And only he can think better who is better educated. So ultimately only he is really free who is better educated.

Freedom involves responsibility. To be free is to be responsible and to be more responsible is to be more free. Those, who are not responsible or do not want to be responsible, feel a fear of freedom. They wish to escape freedom by one means or the other. Irresponsibility or indiscipline is only a means of escape from freedom.

DEBATES

HISTORY IS MADE BY GREAT MEN

Mr. President

In my view common people do not matter. Leaders matter. History is made by great men, not by ordinary men. It is always a great leader who leads the nation to glory. For instance, Napoleon glorified France. Bismarck consolidated modern Germany. Attaturk founded modern Turkey. Lenin laid the foundation of the USSR. George Washington was the builder of America. Dr. Soekarno was the father of Indonesia and Maose Tung was the architect of China.

Sir,

Pakistan is the creation of our great leader, Quaid-e-Azam. The greatest problem of Pakistan has been sheer lack of leadership. Nations are led by great leaders. Democracy or no democracy, great leaders dominate in all the countries. A leader knows what the nation needs in future. A true leader sees far ahead, thinks far deeper than the men he leads and he has the vision and character to realise national aims and objectives. His greatness lies in his capability to inspire the nation and utilise its resources and energies. So nation are built by great leaders.

LEADERS ARE BORN, NOT MADE (FOR)

Mr. Chairman,

I believe leaders are born, not made. Therefore, first of all I would like to make it clear that by leaders I do not mean political leaders alone. I mean great men, who have left their foot-prints on the sands of time, men who were great rulers, great conquerors, great thinkers, scientists, artists and great discoverers. They and scores of others in various other fields were true leaders of men. Of course, they were not ignorant. They had the benefit of the best education available in their times. Yet the fact remains that they achieved what they did not because of their formal training or education but on account of their natural talents.

Sir,

Great leaders are few and far between. This proves the motion that leaders are born not made. Had it been possible to produce them by training done, the richest country of world America, must have had the monopoly of best leaders, which it does not have.

The plain undeniable fact is that any two human beings are not equal in energy and intelligence. And some,

though in a very small number, are vastly superior to the rest in mental calibre. Men like Michelangelo, Darwin, Khalid Bin Waleed, Ibne Khaldoon, Firdausi, and Napoleon are examples of born leaders, born great men or geniuses. These are the people who make pioneers, leaders and discoverers.

Sir,

A born leader has something unusual and un-canny about him. He tends to create more than others. It is difficult to analyse him, but it is not difficult to recognise him, and every body naturally holds him in high honour and esteem.

Sir,

You cannot make leaders like Quaid-e-Azam, De Guall and Nasir. They were born, not made. This is the motion I want to support.

LEADERS ARE BORN, NOT MADE
(AGAINST)

Mr. President,

I do not agree with the leader of the House. It is wrong to say that leaders are born, not made. The examples quoted by the honourable speaker are only about exceptions and exceptions prove the rule that leaders are made, not born. The question is simple: Which is more important nature, talent or education, that is the point. The answer is also simple. Talents without favourable conditions do not bear much fruit, but good education with favourable conditions can make a lot of difference.

Sir,

Democracy is based on the belief that leaders are made not born. We must have faith in the common man, and faith in education. Therefore, I reject the motion.

POVERTY IS THE ROOT CAUSE OF ALL CRIMES
(FOR)

Sir,

I want to support the motion that poverty is the root cause of crimes. Poverty makes a man commit thefts and other crimes. Poverty kills the sense of self-respect, and a man without self-respect can stoop to do anything, however, bad. Poverty is also a cause of ignorance, and ignorance in turn gives birth to a host of evils.

Sir,

A poor man can hardly educate his children properly. Children who are brought up in unclean atmosphere are bound to be spoilt. In fact a poor man is caught in a vicious circle. Therefore, I strongly support the motion that Poverty is root cause of Crimes.

Sir,

Poverty is a curse. It leads to corruption. No body wants to be a criminal. Committing crime is against human nature. A poor man is forced to do bad things to meet pressing demands of life.

POVERTY IS THE ROOT CAUSE OF ALL CRIMES
(AGAINST)

Sir,

I am totally against the motion that Poverty is the Root Cause of All Crimes. It may be one of the causes, but is definitely not the root cause. Poverty means lack of money, and lack of money does not necessarily lead to crime.

Sir,

Who are the criminal in the country? Which people commit most horrible crimes in this country? Which people

have ruined this country? Which people are involved in smuggling and profiteering, black-marketing and cheating the government? The answer is simple. It is the rich people, the so called educated people. They have let down Pakistan. The poor people have been the under-dogs, and now you accuse them of being criminals too. It is most unfair.

PUNISHMENT IS USELESS
(FOR)

Sir,

To err is human. Making mistakes is a part of learning. You learn by doing and when you start doing. You may go wrong. This going wrong has its own advantages. You learn a lesson from it. You may correct yourself. But if you start getting punishment for each mistake, for each error, it will discourage 'learning by doing', this observation particularly applies to the class room punishment which is given for failing to do the school work well.

Sir,

You do the class work well when you want to do it well, when you love to do it. On the other hand if you are punished for failing in a subject, you hate the subject as well as the person who punishes you. And Sir, you can never learn from a teacher whom you do not like.

Sir,

I do not say that mistakes should not be checked or errors should not be corrected. No, I am not saying that, mistakes must be checked. Errors must be corrected but kindly, lovingly and discreetly. I won't even mind a little pulling-up which is done coolly and affectionately.

Sir,

My second point against punishment is about fear. Fear is a very negative feeling. It kills happiness. It kills joy

of life. It makes a person coward. It makes him tell lies; it makes him cheat. In a word, fear destroys the very basis of character, I mean self-respect and without self respect a student can never grow into a man of honour. Therefore, I am against indiscriminate punishment. I am also against nagging or bullying which is worse than the hardest physical punishment because it hurts the self respect of many. You can forget physical torture but you can never forget this sort of mental torture.

PUNISHMENT IS USELESS
(AGAINST)

Sir,

Boys are boys. They make mistakes and mischief and for that they are punished by the parents and by the teachers. That's the end of it. It's not a very serious matter. If the teachers punish the boys, they do so for the good of them. They do not enjoy it. I am sure.

And Sir, only those are punished that deserve punishment or need punishment. If so, Sir, then what's the harm in it?

Punishment is a part of life and therefore, part of training. If you play a foul game the referee has to blow the whistle in the interest of the game. If you fall sick of an infection, the doctor will give you a shot in the arm. He has to. If you put your finger in the fire, it will be burnt. Won't it? In fact punishment is only a reaction to an action. We live in the world of actions and reactions. So why not accept punishment as something normal.

Sir,

There is yet another reason why punishment should be given. If a boy has behaved badly, his conscience pricks him. He feels guilty. He expects punishment so that the sense of guilt is washed off. So

punishing him is in fact helping him to regain his self-respect.

I'm not in favour of indiscriminate punishment either. Punishment should be awarded coolly and sincerely. Sir, I am also against nagging and bullying or losing temper too soon or too often.

"EXAMINATIONS ARE A CURSE"
(FOR)

Sir,

I think examinations are a curse. They have spoilt the whole show. Life in the college could have been much more enjoyable if there had been no examination, at least in the present form.

Sir,

I am not scared of competition, it is the salt of life. We enjoy the game all the more if the competition is tough.

Sir,

It is the system that I hate. It does not encourage the regular intelligent hard work. It encourages cramming And Sir, If you are good at mugging up you can easily get through, these exams. Moreover, the present system of exams does not check your ability to use the knowledge you have acquired. Knowing is one thing and using it, another. What really matters is practical application of knowledge. Not knowledge itself.

Sir,

I think the assignment system is the best. The teachers only tell you what to study and you do your own learning. You go to the sources of knowledge straight, make an active effort to acquire knowledge and learn how to use it. Each assignment is evaluated. Marks go on adding up and at the end of the semester you are given a grade. If your total assignments are up to the mark, you are promoted to the next semester. If not, you remain in the same semester.

Sir.

I think assignment and semester system is much better than the present system of examination, and therefore sir, I say to hell with the examinations.

EXAMINATIONS ARE A CURSE
(AGAINST)

Sir,

There is nothing wrong with the examinations. This system has been in vogue for over a hundred years now. It is this system of examinations that has produced Quaid-e-Azam, Allama Iqbal and scientists like Dr. Abdus Salam. If there are some defects, they are not the defects of the examinations but how they are conducted and how they are operated.

It is the fault of those who hold these exams and the students. If the examiners are at fault, if the examines are at fault, then why blame poor examinations? It is not fair. It is our fault not theirs.

Sir,

There has been a lot of talk against cramming. Yes, cramming is a bad thing. But you cannot avoid cramming in certain subjects, like Chemistry and Biology. We must differentiate between intelligent cramming and blind cramming. And again Sir,

An intelligent examiner can always make out the ability of the examinee from the answers he writes in the exams. It is on account of this fact that the students who entirely depend upon cramming do not fair well at the examinations. Students who study intelligently and understand the subject, always score high marks and do better.

Sir,

There are various types of examinations and various types of question papers. New methods of setting

question papers and marking them are coming up. Particularly in the science subjects, objective type tests are being used which definitely test the true ability of the students.

Sir,

Examinations are must. They are a part of life. We must not feel shy of them. Let us face them boldly. So long live exams. Thank you.

LITTLE KNOWLEDGE IS NOT DANGEROUS

Mr. President,

I support the motion "Little Knowledge Is Not Dangerous". Knowledge is something good and good things can never be dangerous. Knowledge is like sunshine. A little of it is warm and a lot of it is also warm. Knowledge is like honey, a little of it is sweet and a lot of it is also sweet. Knowledge is like a red rose. A small rose is beautiful and a big rose is also beautiful.

Sir,

Knowledge is like a plant, it grows bit by bit. Little knowledge leads to great knowledge as a little boy of today grows into a big boy of tomorrow. A pupil is like a honey bee. A honey bee goes from flower to flower and collects honey drop by drop. In the same way a pupil gathers knowledge bit by bit and word by word. And becomes a scholar, of great knowledge, and wisdom is due course of time.

PART TEN
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EXERCISES

IN

CHARACTER BUILDING

FROM NURSERY TO SECONDARY CLASSES

INTRODUCTION

Character Building is a vital objective of education. The child is not only to be good academically, he is also to be good morally . He must grow and excel morally as well. He must move from AADMI to INSAN. Aadmi is self-centered; Insan is morally-oriented - a source of Khair-e-Kaseer.

However, moral responsibility does not come on its own. It will have to be cultivated systematically. Parents and teachers especially the teachers have to be always very conscious of this part of their role. Irrespective of whatever subject they may be teaching, they have to teach some basic moral values as well. And moral values can be effectively inculcated only by the personal example of the role models.

Exercises in Character Building

To create an awareness of moral values, and to build-up character based on those values, the following model exercises have been devised. The teachers and parents are requested to devise their own exercises in keeping with the age of the children and the situation. However, it may be pointed out that the most effective way of character building is creating an environment and culture of character building.

How to use these Exercises

These Exercises in character building have been divided in two parts. Part "A: is meant to be carried out at home under the care and guidance of the parents. Part "B" is to be exercised in the school mostly under the leadership of the teacher concerned each exercise is to pass through three phases. In phase one, the teacher/parent is to tell what to do (if need be he/she should also explain the rationale keeping in view the age of

the children and situation involved). In phase two, the parent/teacher has to show how to do the exercise. (hopefully it is already a part of home/school culture) and finally, it is to be sympathetically and intelligently monitored until it becomes a habit, a part of child's life style. Of course every time the child carries out the exercise successfully, he will gain skill and confidence. Then it should be re-inforced with appreciation/or reward in some form.

Nursery

Part 'A"

(At home before school)

1. Recite Kalema on getting up.
2. Say Assalamo-Alaikum to every one (Big or small) seeing him/her for the first time)
3. Water the plant planted by you.
4. Feed the pet/birds kept by you.
5. Put the unnecessary lights/fans/taps off.
6. Gently put the chairs in their right place.
7. Close the door gently.
8. Make your own bed.
9. Hang up the sleeping dress properly.
10. Clean your teeth.
11. Get ready for the breakfast in time.
12. Say Bismillah before and Alhamdolellah after every meal.
13. Before leaving for the school say Khudah Hafiz to

a) Grand Pa/Nanny
b) Parents and to
c) House-helps (House servants) if any
d) Say parting hello to your pet/doll.

14. Line up for the school transport in time
15. Take your turn in getting into transport gently and in an orderly manner.

(After School)

16. Take your turn in getting down from the transport and do so gently in an orderly manner.
17. Do not run towards the house blindly.
18. Once again greet everybody on entering the house.
19. Put down gently the school bag at its proper place.
20. Hang up the school uniform properly.
21. Have a full wash or wash your hands and face with soap.
22. No. TV while eating any meal.
23. Drink water while sitting and in three breaths.
24. Observe table manners.
25. Say 'Thank you' ' Sorry' as and when due.

Part 'B'

(In the School)

1. Get down from the transport with discipline.
2. Greet the gate guard.
3. Greet the class fellows, the teachers, the gardener, the Aya etc whosoever you meet on your way to your class.
4. Salute the Pakistan Flag while passing in front of it for the first time in the day.
5. Pick up the pieces of papers around you in the class on your own.
6. Put the wrappers in the dustbin.
7. Share your book/pencil/eraser with the child who has misplaced his/hers.
8. Say 'Hello' to a new child in the class.
9. Pick up the bits of chalk and give the same to the teacher.
10. Deposit the found things with the teacher.
11. Don't write/draw on the desk/wall.

Prep.
Part 'A'

(The same as for Nursery)

Part 'B'

1. Pick up the pieces of paper/wrappers in the class and put them into the dust-bin.
2. Pick up the bits of chalk lying in and around your class.
3. Say 'Hello' to a new child.
4. Share your book/pencil/eraser with the child who has misplaced his/hers.
5. Do not make a noise while the teacher is not there in the class.
6. Deposit the found things with the teacher.
7. Don't write/draw on the desk/wall.

Class I &II

Part A

(At Home)

1. Recite Kalema on getting up.
2. Make your own bed.
3. Prepare your school bag.
4. Shine your own footwear.
5. Cheerfully greet everybody in the house (including the servants if any).
6. See if your grand parents need you for any help.
7. Water your plant.
8. Have a caring look at the home pets/birds.
9. Always call the house-helps (servants) with respect.
10. Recite the meal prayers before and after every meal.
11. Help your younger brother/sister to get ready for the school.
12. Shine their footwear if needed.
13. See to it that your room's lights, fans, bathroom and taps are putt off when not required.
14. Use the house dust-bin
15. Keep your own room clean.

16. Sometimes take a flower bouquet for your teacher/for the new admission or for the birthday child.
17. Recite a verse or so from Sura-e-Fateha before going to bed.
18. Do not eat any candies after cleaning the teeth at night.
19. Avoid bottled drinks (and know the reason why)
20. Look after the younger ones in the transport to school.
21. Start doing the homework with difficult subjects i.e. Math, Science, English first.
22. Do the home work on your own.
23. Visit a sick class-fellow/teacher if living nearby.
24. See to it that no food or stationery is wasted.
25. Watch T.V at T.V time only.
26. Share your toys/gadgets with the guest children.

Part 'B'

Class I

1. Take your turn when it is due
2. Pick up the pieces of paper found anywhere in the school.
3. Pick up the bits of chalk lying in the class or around the class.
4. Put the desks in a straight line.
5. Do not drag the chairs.
6. Share your lunch once a while with the one who has missed his/her own.
7. Don't tease the child who uses glasses or a hearing-aid.
8. Politely stop if any one is scribbling/drawing on the wall/desk.
9. Give your tissue paper to the one who needs it.
10. Say "Hello" to the new child.
11. Show your notes to the new child.
12. Say "Khuda-Hafiz" with a small gift to the child who is leaving the school.
13. Say "Happy Birthday to you" with a small gift to the birthday child.
14. Help if a child has had a fall.

15. Politely ask others not to make a noise when the teacher is not there.

Class II

1. Pick up the bits of chalk, paper if found lying in the class / anywhere in the school.
2. Never, scribble on the black board.
3. Give your tissue paper to the one who needs it.
4. Welcome the new admissions.
5. Give your class work copy to the new child in the class if he needs it.
6. Deposit with the V.P. if you find any valuable thing in the school.
7. Let the child who has weak eye-sight sit close to the black board.
8. Do not tease the child who uses glasses or a hearing aid.
9. Help the one who has a handicap.
10. Help the child who has had a fall.
11. Politely ask others not to make a noise if the teacher is not there.

Class III & IV, V
Part 'A'

(At home)

1. Learn to manage your time. Follow the age-old proverb, Early to bed and early to rise makes one healthy wealthy and wise.
2. Recite Sura-e-Al asr with translation after Fajir Prayers.
3. Plan your holidays.
4. Start the day with the resolve that I will do this little "good" today. For example: I'll respectfully say Assalamo-Alaikum to all elderly people unknown to me,or pick up Pakistani Flag bunting if found lying on the ground, or a postal stamp bearing Quaid-e-Azam's image/ or a Quranic Verse
5. Strictly follow the traffic rules.
6. See to it that T.V/Radio is not played too loudly.

7. Never be rude to anyone.
8. Learn to care and share
9. Absolutely no quarreling or fighting with anyone. It's below your dignity.
10. Think alright
    Speak alright
    Do the right
    And do it well
11. Love Pakistan by serving Pakistan

Class III & IV, V
Part 'B'
(At school)

1. Picking up the bits of chalk and pieces of paper on one's own.
2. Keeping the desks in a straight line.
3. Cleaning the black-board on one's own without being asked to do so.
4. Reporting any fault in the electric fittings.
5. Welcoming and helping the new admissions.
6. Giving the notes to the new admission if he needs/asks for it.
7. Congratulating the class-fellows who win the prizes.
8. Writing "Thank You" letter to the outgoing/old teacher.
9. Bidding farewell and giving small gifts to the class fellows who are leaving the school.
10. Reporting incidents in the class/sudden sickness of any class-fellow to the class teacher / V.P. etc.
11. Reporting any damage done to the school property.
12. Looking after the class charts.

Class V & VI
Part 'B'

1. Keeping the class room tidy on one's own.
2. Keeping the teacher's desk, chalk-box tidy.
3. Cleaning the Board on one's own.
4. Welcoming the new admissions. Saying Khuda Hafiz with a small gift to the out-going ones.

5. Helping the new admissions / absentees with notes etc.
6. Reporting any damage done to the school property.
7. Stopping / reporting misuse/wastage of electricity or water / library books/school property.
8. Encouraging the class fellows. Not making fun of the weak ones.
9. Helping the ones who have a handicap.
10. Reporting any thing that is likely to harm any body / damage the school name / property.
11. Putting off fans / lights when not required.
12. Looking after the class charts.

Class VII & VIII

Part 'B'

1. Keeping the class room tidy on one's own.
2. Keeping the black board tidy on one's own.
3. Alignment of desks, vertically and horizontally.
4. Welcoming and helping the new admissions.
5. Warmly bidding farewell to the outgoing class fellows.
6. Reporting anything that is likely to harm any body / or bring bad name to the school.
7. Reporting any misuse or damage to the school property.
8. Stopping / reporting misuse/wastage of electricity or water/computer / library books.
9. Putting off fans and lights when not required on one's own.
10. Reporting behavior unbecoming of a student, be it inside or outside the school.
11. Putting in suggestions for the improvement of the school.
12. Depositing the found things with the OIC lost and found.
13. Helping the handicapped ones, be they young or old.
14. Encouraging the deserving class fellows.
15. Not discouraging / teasing / humiliating any one in the class, or at home or anywhere outside.

Class IX & X

Part'B"

Besides the suggestions made for Class VIII, the following points are to be kept especially in mind.

1. Class IX & X students being the senior most in the school, have to be very particular about their conduct in the school. They are all the time watched by the rest of the 'five hundred' children. Any let-up in behavior, discipline, punctuality, uniform etc. will not only damage their own image but that of the school as well.
2. Class IX and X set the standard of the school for all aspects of education.
3. They should immediately report if they find anything wrong anywhere in the school.
4. Class IX and X should make suggestions for the improvement of the school in all respects.
5. All children should be proud of their school. Let us all make it worthy of that pride. So that when years later as grown-up people you think of your school, you may speak out: "Oh, that was a fine school. It was a pleasure and privilege to be there. It made all the difference in my life. Wonderful, I am proud of my old school. What a wonderful institution of personality-building creative education it was. God bless my great Alma-mater".

EXERCISES

IN

RESEARCH/PROJECT/WORK

FROM

NURSERY TO CLASS X

INTRODUCTION

Creativity is the greatest power. It gives that crucial competitive edge to an individual and eventually to the community that assures progress and success. So to develop and promote creativity is the prime objective of quality education all over the world.

Creativity can be cultivated in creative environment by means of creative curriculum through using creative models of teaching at all levels of education starting from pre-primary stage or even earlier.

HOW TO USE THESE EXERCISES

These are sample exercises to foster creativity in the form of Research or Project Work arranged class-wise on terminal basis. It is suggested that the schedule for creative work for the whole year may be given to the class concerned right in the beginning of the school year so that the students and their parents are mentally prepared to take up the Projects in the sequence that suits them most.

It is to be noted that the spirit of the Project Work demands that the students or the group carries out the research/project on his own. Learning is by doing, and thinking, more so when it comes to Project Work.

Project Work Syllabus

Nursery

TERM	SR No.	
First	1.	Find out the names of :-
		(a) The trees
		(b) The flowers
		(c) And the plants that grow in and around your house
	2.	Collect some pictures of flowers.
Second	1.	Collect at least five different kinds / colors of:-
		(a) Leaves
		(b) Feathers and
		(c) Pebbles
	2.	Collect some pictures of pets/ birds.
	3.	Recite some verses of a Milli Tarana.
Third	1.	Name some birds/animals that you see in or around your colony
	2.	Name some fruits that grow in your area.
	3.	Make a bird/a mango/a doll of plasticine.
	4.	Listen to some verses from Sura-e-Rehman.

Prep.

TERM	SR No.	
First	1.	Find out the names of at least five different kinds of :-

(a) Flower plants.

(b) Fruit trees that grow in and around your house.

2. Collect some feathers/pebbles of different colors.

3. Collect pictures of flowers / animals / cars / plants.

Second

1. Collect at least five different kinds of :-

(a) Leaves

(b) Flowers and

(c) Fruit stones.

2. Collect pictures of pets/dolls/plants/butterflies.

3. Make a teddy bear/a house/a car of plasticine/cotton wool.

Third

1. Name some important places in and around your city.

2. Describe a big Masjid or Park/Zoo

3. Count trees in and around your house within 100 meters.

4. Listen to one or two Milli Taranas and learn some verses by heart.

5. Recite Adhan (Azan)/listen to some verses from Sura-e-Rehman.

Class I

TERM **SR No**

First

1. Collect five different kinds of flower

		seeds/fruit stones/egg-shells.
	2.	Name some flowers that are red/pink/yellow/white in colour.
	3.	Collect pictures of children/butterflies.
Second	1.	Name some birds that fly very high.
	2.	Name some flowers that open up at night only.
	3.	Name some flowers that open up only in the sunshine.
	4.	Collect pictures of animal-babies.
Third	1.	Name some animals/birds that have long ears/beaks/legs.
	2.	How do the honey bees/ants make their nests ?
	3.	Collect pictures of Quaid-e-Azam/Allama Iqbal/Faisal Mosque/Minar-e- Pakistan.
	4.	Recite one or two verses of a Milli Tarana.
	5.	Recite some verses of Sura-e-Rehman.
	6.	Recite Adhan.

Class II

TERM	SR No	
First	1.	Make a scrap book of birds/babies/butterflies.
	2.	Collect pictures of five high mountain peaks of Pakistan.
	3.	Collect some egg-shells/coloured feathers of birds.

	4.	Count five dangerous things that a child must always keep away from.
Second	1.	Take autographs (in the autograph book) of five senior teachers.
	2.	Put down the names of 5 trees that have thin/roundish leaves.
	3.	Find out how the honey bees live.
	4.	Write 10 sentences about a Museum / Zoo.
Third	1.	Make a scrap book of babies/children from children's magazines.
	2.	Collect pictures of Minar-e-Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam/Allama Iqbal.
	3.	Recite verses from two Milli Taranas.
	4.	Recite some verses of Sura-e-Rehman.
	5.	Recite 10 Asma-e-Husana.

Class III

TERM	SR No	
First	1.	Make a scrap book of planes / ships / helicopters.
	2.	Write the names of some ever green trees.
	3.	Write the names of some animals that sleep all the winter.
	4.	Write the names of some animals that have long beaks/ears/tails/legs.

Second	1.	Collect some matchboxes of countries other than Pakistan.
	2.	Take autographs of a few war heroes/social workers.
	3.	Name five electric gadgets that you must never fiddle with.
	4.	Collect photographs of eight Nishane-Haiders of Pakistan.
Third	1.	Collect some foreign/old coins.
	2.	Find out how the honey bees live and make honey.
	3.	Put down 10 sayings of the Quaid-e-Azam.
	4.	Collect the photographs of some famous mosques of Pakistan.
	5.	Recite a poem of Iqbal (Hamdardi from Bange-e-Dira.)

Class IV

TERM	SR No	
First	1.	Make a scrap book of children from all over Pakistan.
	2.	Collect some old coins or fossils.
	3.	Take an interview of a veteran soldier/Sitara-e-Jurat/Principal/Doctor
	4.	Write a poem/a story of your own.
Second	1.	Make a scrapbook of children of the Muslim countries.

	2.	Collect some old books / manuscripts/pottery / silver jewellery.
	3.	Collect some old handicrafts/pots/rings.
	4.	Draw some cartoons/pictures of your choice.
Third	1.	Make a scrap book of the Flags of the Muslim countries.
	2.	Make a list of the capital cities of Asia.
	3.	Draw a map of Pakistan showing the mountains, rivers and ports of Pakistan.
	4.	Select verses from various Milli Taranas of your choice.
	5.	Recite Dua-e-Qunut.

Class V

TERM	SR No.		REF. BOOK / SOURCE
First	1.	Draw up a list of ten important Muslim countries with their flags and currencies.	
	2.	Collect some fossils/pieces of fossils/old books /manuscripts/ photographs of historical sites	
	3.	Visit Rohtas fort and put down its history in brief.	
	4.	Collect photographs of submarines /fighters /bombers.	
Second	1.	Select ten important questions from " 80 questions and Answers".	(A Ferozsons Book in

	2.	Make a scrapbook of Founders of Pakistan.	Urdu)
	3.	Collect some pictures of the sportsmen that you are a fan of.	
	4.	Take interview/autograph of senior army officers /engineers/doctors/teachers/civil servants.	
Third	1.	Select 10 history marking inventors (From Moujidoan Ki-Kahanian).	(A Ferozsons Book in
	2.	Draw up a list of ten important countries of the world and their capitals and currencies.	Urdu)
	3.	Collect some pictures of life in the sea.	
	4.	Interview the oldest person of your family/in your locality.	

Class VI

TERM	SRNo.		REF BOOK/RESOURCE
First	1.	Write a book review on 'Dunya ki Kahani'.	(A Ferozsons Book)
	2.	Collect some old coins/ornaments/books/crockery.	
	3.	Interview a serving/retired Principal/Judge/I.G/Olympian	
	4.	Make a collection of 5 poems of your choice.	

Second	1.	Select ten great events that changed the course of history from Sou Tarikhi Waquiat.	(A Ferozsons Book in Urdu)
	2.	Collect pictures of the sportsmen that you are a fan of.	
	3.	Interview a prominent business-man/social worker.	
	4.	Write a poen/short story of your own.	(Sou Bare Aadmi - A Ferozsons Book in Urdu)
Third	1.	Select 10 great men that changed the world.	
	2.	Interview a hawker/labourer /street vendor to find out how he lives and what he feels about life.	
	3.	Visit a historical monument/ or any other historical place and trace back its history.	

Class VII

TERM	SRNo.		REF. BOOK/RESOURCE
First	1.	Write a book review on:	
	(i)	First Steps in Our History Book - I	(Ferozsons)
	(ii)	First Steps in Our History Book - II	
	(iii)	First Steps in Our History Book -III	
Second	1.	Write a review on:	

	a.	A Junior History of India and Pakistan by J. Husain.	(O.U.P)
	b.	Dou Cheeni Sayyah	National Book Foundation
	c.	Teen Musalman Sayyah	
	2.	Select 100 questions from "Tell Me Why" series.	
Third			
	1.	Write a book review on:	
	a.	Azeem Qoum Ki Kahani - a short hisotry of Islam in Urdu.	(Ferozsons)
	b)	Quaid-e-Azam Aur Pakistan by Dr. Abdus Salam Khurshid	National Book Foundation
	c)	Aazadi Kae Mujahid Book-I and II - a background history of Pakistan movement.	
	d)	Our Freedom Fighters by G. Allana.	

Class VIII

TERM	SRNo.		
First	1.	Write a book review on:	**REF. BOOK/RE SOURCE**
	a.	a. A Junior History of India and Pakistan by J. Husain.	
	b.	Azadi Kae Mujahid Book I & II.	
	2.	Select 100 important questions from 'Tell Me Why'	

Second	1.	Write book review on:	O.U.P.
	a.	Dou Cheeni Sayyah	
	a.	Teen Musalman Sayyah	National Book Foundation
	b.	Founders of Pakistan by Safdar Mehmood.	
Third	1.	Make some research on National Anthems of the world.	
	2.	Write reviews on:-	Ferozsons
	a.	Azeem Qoum Ki Kahani - short histroy of Islam.	National Book Foundation
	b.	Quaid-e-Azam our Pakistan by Abdus Salam	Qoumi Kutabkhana
	c.	Zindigi by Azal Haque	Ferozsons
	d.	Awaz-e-Dost by Mukhat Masud	Qoumi
	e.	Moazzam Ali - novel by Nasim Hejazi	Kutabkhana

Class IX & X

TERM	SRNo.		REF. BOOK RESOURCE
First	1.	Write a book review on:-	
	a.	Founders of Pakistan by Dr. Safdar Mehmood.	United Publishers LHR.
	b.	Jang-e-Azadi.	
	2.	Tales from Shakespeare by Chareles Lamb	O.U.P.

Second	1.	Write a book review on:-	
	a)	Husool-e-Pakistan by Ahmed Saeed.	
	b)	Illustrated Histroy of India and Pakistan Book-I by J.Hussain.	O.U.P.
	c)	Shahab Nama	Sange Meel Publications
Third	1.	Write a book review on:-	
	a)	A Concise History of Islam by S.F. Mehmood	O.U.P.
	b)	Histroy of Pakistan by RafiUllah Shahab	O.U.P
	c)	Aur Talwar Toot Gai by Nasim Hijazi	Qoumi Kutabkhana
	d)	A Tale of Two Cities and Oliver Twist by Charles Dikens	O.U.P
	e)	Jane Eyre Charlotte Bronte	O.U.P

EXERCISES
IN
OBSERVATION
FROM
CLASS 1 TO CLASS VIII

INTRODUCTION

In quest for quality, here is a programme called Exercises in Observation for all the classes from Nursery upto Class X. The idea is to urge the children to observe the things around them keenly; for observing is the beginning of understanding. The more you observe, the more you understand. And it is a matter of habit too. The earlier the habit of observing keenly is initiated the better it is. The brain psychologists tell us that the secret of success in any field is concentration, the greater the concentration, the better the achievement because the whole of the cortex gets deeply activated in the process. The straight-A students, the super-achievers are the ones that are able to concentrate on their studies better and longer.

These "Exercises in Observation" have been especially devised to stimulate observation and build-up the habit of concentration. Searching is knowing. These exercises are exercises in searching, in exploring, the best way of gaining knowledge. Every child is a scientist in the making. Let him go all out to observe, to search, to find, to analyse, to understand and never stop asking questions.

EXERCISES IN OBSERVATION

Nursery

Model Questions/Statements

1. How many doors are there in your class room/drawing/bed room at home ?
2. Which direction does the sunshine come from in your class room/bed room?
3. Where is the switch-board of the lights/tube-lights in your class room/bed room ?
4. Of how many colors are the desks and the chairs in your class room?
5. What is the shape/color of the waste paper basket in your room ?
6. Name one fruit which has a reddish stone in it ?
7. Name one vegetable whose leaves are reddish.
8. Name a dry fruit which grows under ground.
9. In your school there are cartoons painted on a wall, which wall is this ? What are the cartoons ?
10. What is the colour of the eyes of a cat ? Cats of how many colours have you seen?
11. What is the colour of the cup/glass/mug that you drink your milk/tea from ?
12. How many windows are there in your class room/drawing room?
13. What is the shape of your eraser/sharpener?
14. What is the shape of the leaves of the tree that stands close to your class room/main door of your school/house.
15. Name some yellow/red fruits.

Prep

Model Questions/Statements

1. How many steps are there at the school gate?
2. There is a security guard cabin at the main-gate of

the school. It is on the right side of the gate or on the left?

3. What is the traffic signs from your house to the school gate?
4. Study the new saplings recently planted in the school What is the shape of their leaves? Is it roundish or longish?
5. There is a waste-paper basket in the class room, of which color is it? Which corner is it placed in?
6. How many things are there in your class room/drawing room/bed room that is in shape.
   a. Round
   b. Square
   c. Rectangular
11. What is the colour of each of these things?
12. What is inshape in Pakistan flag?
   a. circular
   b. rectangular
   c. square.

Class I

Model Questions/Statements

1. How many lace-holes are there in your school shoes?
2. How may corners are there in the star of the Pakistan Flag?
3. Is it inside of the crescent or outside it?
4. What is the colour of Pakistan Flag? (Light green or dark green.)
5. Is there any word written in the Pakistan Flag?
6. How many minarets are there in the Mosque of your area?
7. Is there any dome in the Mosque?
8. Name a mosque with one dome/three domes.
9. How long and wide is the class room black-board/ your desk/teacher's table?
10. How many trees are there in the school campus that have long/thin/broad/roundish leaves?
11. What are the words inscribed in the school badge?

12. What is written in the arch over the school-gate?
13. Is it in small letters or capital letters?
14. What are exactly the school timings on week days/on Fridays?
15. Which vegetables that we eat are really the roots of the plants?
16. Which vegetables are red/pink/while in color?

Class II

Model Questions/Statements

1. What do you think is the approximate height of the big mosque minaret in your area
2. Does the spiral of the minaret shine at night?
3. Is the minaret on right side of the mosque or the left?
4. What is written on the sign-board of the main road pointing to the mosque?
5. What is the colour of the words?
6. What is the traffic sign close to the school gate?
7. How many road signs are there from your house upto the school gate.
8. In which season you do not find many ants around? Why?
9. In which season do you find honey-bees flying around the flowers?
10. What kind of flowers do the bees come to? Why?
11. What is the shape of a beehive? Draw a beehive.
12. Can the ants go across water/any obstacle?
13. What is the colour of a cat's eyes? Can it see at night?
14. Name some animals that can climb trees/poles etc.

Class III

Model Questions/Statements

1. Have you ever seen a cat cleaning the place she sits with its tails?

2. Have you seen a cat covering its own droppings with earth?
   What is a cat terribly afraid of?
3. How does the tail of a cat look like when
   (a) It is happy/wants to please
   (b) It is afraid/angry/ready to fight
4. How does a mother cat call its babies/kittens.
5. How does a hen make out which chicks are hers?
6. How long does it take to boil/hatch an egg?
7. How long does it take to recite the national anthem?
8. How to find out if an egg is good or has gone bad?
9. How many main holes are there from your house up to the school gate?
10. How may telephone poles and how many electric poles are there from your house to the school gate?
11. Roses of how many colours are there in the school lawn in front of the Principal's office.
12. What is the shape of the Morning Assembly rostrum/class room rostrum?
13. Name some plants that grow without leaves?
14. What is common in a blackboard, duster and a piece of chalk?
15. Roots of which plants are used as food?
16. How many times is the word "Allah" repeated in the first Kalema Tayyaba?
17. In which season are the saplings planted?
18. Name the flower that always faces the sun.
19. Name some flowers that give out their smell only at night.

Class IV

Model Questions/Statements

1. How many times the word Allah-o-Akbar is repeated in Azan ?
2. What is common in these words: Allah-o-Akbar and Alhamdolillah?
3. How many times the word Allah is repeated in the second Kalema?
4. How many lace-holes are there in your shoes?

5. How many buttons are there in your shirt?
6. How can we know if an egg has gone bad?
7. Have a close look at honeycomb and describe what you see?
8. What does a bee-hive queen do?
9. How do honey-bees make honey?
10. How do cats behave when they are angry?
11. How does a dog behave when it is happy?
12. How does a dog behave when it is afraid?
13. What birds chirp (sing) together on the trees in or around your house?
14. Name some birds that fly together in a flock?
15. Name a bird that dies if the pair is broken/separated.
16. How many verses are there in the national anthem?
17. How long does it take to sing the national anthem?
18. What is special about 27 th Ramazan?
    (a) In general for the Muslims.
    (b) For the Pakistanis in particular.

Class V

Model Questions/Statements

1. How many times does the letter "Meem" occur in Bismillah-er-Rehman-ir-Rahim?
2. What does H.B. on a pencil stand for?
3. What does 2B, 3B or 2H, 3H etc. stand for?
4. How may times is the word "Salat" repeated in Azan ?
5. What is the meaning of the phrase: Assalato Kharum Menan Noum. In which Azan is this phrase repeated? How many times?
6. What is the difference between God, with capital 'G' and god with small 'g'?
7. Which one Surah is recited in every Namaz?
8. What is the shape of the leaves of the trees whose leaves do not fall off in any season?
9. Why do some leaves turn pale in autumn?
10. Are the trees with sharp pointed leaves short or tall/not so tall?
11. What is the colour of flowers that open up at night?

Why?

12. What is their smell like? Sharp or not so sharp?
13. What is the direction of the rainbow when it does appear?
14. Is it facing the sun or behind the sun?

Class VI

Model Questions/Statements

1. Why is the rainbow called rainbow?
2. Why is it like a bow?
3. What is the colour on top of a rainbow? Which colour is there at the bottom?
4. Have you ever seen a star/stars in the day? Why are the stars not visible in the day?
5. Name a parasite plant.
6. Are there parasite human beings too?
7. What does that mean?
8. Are there hunting-flowers? Can you name one?
9. Before sitting anywhere, the cat clears the place with its tail, does the dog too do so?
10. How can you make out from the tail of a dog whether it is happy, angry or afraid?
11. Which animal covers its droppings with earth or mud?
12. Which sense of the dog is the sharpest?
13. Which animals are said to be extremely faithful to their masters?
14. What is the most dangerous disease spread by the dog bite?
15. Name some animals that can see at night?
16. While pronouncing some letters of Urdu/English alphabet, you have to close your lips, what are they?
17. How many capital Urdu letters are oval in shape?
18. What are the animals that eat meat and also drink milk but do not eat grass?
19. What are the animals that eat grass and drink milk as well?

Class VII

Model Questions/Statements

1. Name some animals that live on the ground but can also fly.
2. Birds sing in the morning, do they do so individually or collectively?
3. Parrots of how many colours have you seen? Name their colours.
4. Have you ever seen a green or blue egg-shell? How big/how small?
5. Which birds are known to be very clever?
6. Which birds are known to have very sharp eyes.
7. What are the animals said to be:
   (a) Very clever (b) Friendly
   (c) Unfaithful (d) Malicious
8. Name the bird that exclusively hunts for its own food.
9. What is the colour of your own eyes and that of others of your family?
10. How to grow a new money plant and rubber plant?
11. Have you ever grafted a plant? What is grafting?
12. What is skin/bone grafting?
13. Have you ever watched abutter fly growing
14. How is the sand made?
15. Why is it so that most pebbles are roundish in shape?
16. Where do bees live? What is their social life?
17. Have you ever seen an anthill? What is the social life of ants?
18. There is a Sura in the Quran named after honeybees. What is it?
19. A honey bee bites. Is its poison useful too? For what?

Class VIII

Model Questions/Statements

1. Why does a rabbit have such long ears?
2. Why does it hop so much?
3. Why does the mosquito bite cause irritation?
4. How does rubbing work?
5. Why does the eraser erase the lead pencil marks?

6. How does the soap cleanse the clothes?
7. How does a match light a candle?
8. Why does the dry wood burn so well?
9. Why does some wood give out so much smoke?
10. Where does the kerosene oil come from? Why is the oil concentrated in some regions?
11. What is a salt range? How is it made?
12. How does the same A.C. make the room cool and warm?
13. Why do we keep the doors and windows closed when the A.C. is on?
14. What is common in T.V., Radio and Telephone?
15. How does a key open or close a lock?
16. Why is the sun-flower called sun-flower?
17. Why is it that some things float on the water and some things sink down?
18. Why is the sun red at sun set?
19. Why are the clouds of different shapes and colours?
20. Why does the sea look blue from afar?
21. Why does the shadow go on changing in the day?

EXERCISES
IN
PUBLIC SPEAKING
FROM
CLASS 1 TO CLASS X

PUBLIC SPEAKING

What is the importance of Public Speaking

Public speaking makes all the difference in one's life. The one who is good at public speaking can always face the world with courage and confidence. Be it an interview with a Services Selectic ard or an In-service course, other things being eq he better speaker always stands out as the outstan ie. Public-speaking is a major personality-buildi. xercise. It gives tremendous boost to the self-image ublic-speaking is an exercise in leadership too. The one o is good at public speaking, more often than not, turns ut to be a better leader in any field. Public-speaking is a great asset on all counts.

Therefore Public speaking is a very very important component of quality education. One period per week should be specifically allocated to Public-speaking from Nursery to Class X, hence week-wise detailed syllabus has been devised for each class. The purpose of making Public- speaking an integral part of educational program is two fold:

(a) To help the children/students gain self-confidence and cast off stage fright and secondly

(b) To help them learn how to communicate effectively.

Why should the training in Public-speaking be started very early?

Public speaking is a skill. The earlier the training in public speaking is started, the better it is. While the child is young, he is naturally very quick in picking up any skill and more over at that stage he is not much self-conscious either. If training in public speaking is started early, he will pick it up as quickly and spontaneously as he picks up any other skill.

General Instructions:

(a) As in all teaching, the prime principle - from easy to difficult - holds good here in public speaking too. The child is to be exposed to public speaking gradually, step by step. In the beginning a couple of sentences or a line or two of a rhyme will do. Just five to ten seconds before the class or in front of the mike are enough. The quantum of content and the duration of time should be increased gradually, keeping in view the individual differences.

(b) But each and every child must be exposed to this exercise. The shy child needs this sort of experience most, though he should be exposed gently and gradually. But exposed he must be because now is the right time to do so.

Should paper-reading be allowed in this Exercise?

No, never; because public speaking is one-thing and paper-reading another. Public-reading is not public-speaking. Therefore barring the initial rehearsals meant for correcting the pronunciation etc., the speaker should never be allowed to do paper-reading. Paper-reading is against the very concept of public-speaking because while doing paper reading, the speaker can not speak fluently, and expressively as he does not face the audience and loses eye contact. So paper-reading defeats the very purpose of public-speaking.

Resource Books

1. Light A Candle Prof.Saeed Rashid
2. Dae-se-Dae Ko Jalate Chalo by Prof. Saeed Rashid.
3. Charcter building and Public Speaking by Prof.Saeed Rashid
4. Shad Bad Manzale Murad by Prof. Saeed Rashud

Nursery & Prep

1) A is for Allah (Rhyme)
2) One Two (Rhyme)
3) P is for Prophet
4) Q is for Quran
5) I is for Islam
6) Quaid-e-azam Said
7) We Thank Allah
8) Say La-Ilaha-Illallah
9) Pakistan Song

Class I & II

1. My Home
2. My Manu (pet cat / doll)
3. My Tiger (Pup or any pet)My Brothers and Sisters
4. Plants and Trees in my House
5. My Grandma /Nanny
6. What I Saw in a Zoo
7. My Toys
8. What I saw in the Play Land
9. My Birthday Party

Class III & Iv

1) A Fairy tale
2) My Dad
3) My Miss in my old school
4) The Story of Red Ridinghood.
5) Humpty Dumpty (a rhyme)
6) The Story of a Hare and Tortoise
7) What I do on Holidays
8) Love Pakistan Serve Pakistan (poem)
9) How can I Love Pakistan
10) Pakistani Song

Class V & VI

1. Glorious Names of Allah
2. Some gracious names of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)
3. The Prophet Said (5 sayings of the prophet on education)
4. The Quaid Said (Ten sayings of the Great Quaid)

5. Knowledge is Power
6. Health is Wealth
7. Time is Wealth
8. Slow and Steady Wins the Race
9. Pen is Stronger than Sword
10. Healthy Mind lies in a Healthy Body

Class VII & VIII

1) Discipline is the foundation of success.
2) Punishment is useless (debate)
3) Examinations are a curse
4) Vacations, home work is useless (debate)
5) Leaders are born not made (debate)
6) History is made by great men
7) Intelligent people are successful people
8) We are happier than our forefathers
9) Wealth makes a man happy
10) Poverty is the root cause of crimes
11) Science is the foundation of progress
12) Men not gold make a country great and strong
13) For success I.Q counts most
14) For success E.Q (emotional intelligence) is most important.
15) He lives most who thinks most
16) Discipline is freedom
17) Pakistan needs educational development most
18) National character is the foundation of all progress
19) Science is a curse.
20) Education is the bedrock of all progress.

Class IX & X

1. International disputes can never be resolved through talks
2. Our faulty educational system is responsible for all social evils
3. Ignorance is a blessing
4. The fate of a nation lies in the hands of its youth.
5. Science is a threat to our health and survival.
6. Fortune favors the brave.
7. The Kashmir issue can only be resolved on the battlefield.

8. Foreign aid is the biggest hurdle in the progress of the developing countries.
9. Wealth corrupts a nation
10. War makes a nation strong.
11. Women have won their freedom.
12. Dish/V.C.R is harmful for education. / T.V. is a nuisance.
13. War has never achieved anything and never will.
14. Moral re-armament is more important at present than disarmament.
15. Study of history is a waste of time.
16. Good-bye English, we need Urdu as medium of instruction.

Declamations for Higher Secondary Classes

1. Freedom is a blessing.
2. Life is not a bed of roses.
3. Students are the real nation-builders.
4. Progress in science is a blessing for mankind.
5. The role of teachers in the growth of children of a nation.
6. Education is not merely the passing of examinations.
7. Quest for perfection is the key to success.
8. Our survival lies in the nuclear technology.
9. Islamic brotherhood is the need of the day.
10. Fortune favours the brave.
11. The modern civilization is heading towards destruction.
12. Man is the architect of his fate.

Topics for Extempore Debates

(Secondary classes)

1) Bicycle is better than a car
2) Childhood is the best part of life
3) Examinations are a curse
4) Vacation home work is useless
5) Uniform is of no use
6) P.T. is useless
7) If I were a donkey (Humorous) If I could get a thousand million rupees.
8) T.V. is a nuisance.
9) If I could get a magic cap only for a day.
10) If I could get Aladdin's Lamp for a day.

EXERCISES IN COMPOSITION
AND
ESSAY WRITING
FROM
CLASS 1 TO CLASS X

TOPICS FOR COMPOSITION

CLASS I & II

Term	Write fifteen sentences each on:
I	My Self
	My Teacher
	My Class Room
	My House/Home
II	My Father / My Grand Father
	My Brother/Sister
	My Doll
	Trees/Plants in My House
	School Aya
III	My Books
	A Video Cartoon
	My Principal

CLASS III & IV

Term:	Twenty sentences each on:
I	My School
	What I Do in the Evenings
II	A Visit to a Fair
	A Visit to a Zoo
	My School Gardener

My Urdu/English/Teacher

What I Do on Sundays

III My Pet

My Brothers/Sisters/Friends

My Vice Principal

My Class Teacher

CLASS V & VI

Term

I Write twenty /thirty Sentences each on:

My Younger Brother/Sister

The School Library

My Favourite Teacher from My Old School

My Friends from My Old School

II My Favourite Teacher / TV programme

My Class Fellows

My Favourite Sport / Game

A visit to a Historical Place

III My Ambition / What I want to be

The Books That I Enjoyed Most

The Happiest Day of My Life

An Unforgettable Incident/Character/Day/ Drama etc.

CLASS VII & VIII

Term	English
I	An Unforgettable Incident / Character /Day / Drama etc.
	Some Of My Interesting Friends / Class fellows
	The Books That I Enjoyed Most
	Last Summer Vacations
	My Favourite Pasttime
	A Story / Poem (written by me)
II	What I Saw Outside Pakistan
	A Visit to an Interesting Place In Pakistan
	The Profession That I Like Best
	My Favourite Character From Indian / Pakistan History
	My Favourite Pastime / Things I Hate Most
III	If I Were the Principal of My School.
	The Story of a Sacred Journey
	The Autobiography of a 100 Rupee Note/Piece of Chalk./Lib. Book
	My Favourite TV Drama / Character
	Visit To A Zoo / Doctor / A Historical Place.
	Any Big City In or Outside Pakistan.

CLASS IX & X

Term:	English
I	An Unforgettable Personality / Incident / Event
	Men Not Gold Make a People Great and Strong
	Some Interesting People That I Came Across
	The Profession I like Best
II	Science / War Is a Blessing / A Curse
	An Interview With A War Hero
	My Favourite Pastime / Sport / TV / Cartoon Programme
	MY Heroes From Indian / Pakistan History
	TV Dramas that I Enjoyed Most
III	Some Explorers of the Past
	Autobiography of a Library Book
	An Air Journey
	My Favourite Fiction Books
	If I Were the President / Prime Minister of Pakistan
	Suppose you are an Astronaut, Describe your feelings on your first landing on the Moon/Mars
	Write an Imaginary Interview with Quaid-e-Azam.

APPENDICES

- Exercise in Thinking (Question of ihe Day) 245
- Beacon Light (Guidance Point) 247

EXERCISE IN THINKING

1 Do you know how pearls are formed?
2 Do you know how bats see in the dark?
3 Do you know what food chain is?
4 Do you know why the trees do not grow above the tree
line on mountain tops?
5. Do you know why birds preen themselves?
6. Do you know what fossils are?
7. Do you know why birds. eggs are shaped the way they
are?
8. Do you know why birds have different beaks?
9 Do you know how trees draw up water?
10. Do you know what carnivorous plants are?
11. Do you know what a shooting star is?
12 Do you know why birds swallow pebbles?
13. Do you know how birds fly?
14. Do you know how water can break rocks?
15. Do you know how to tell the age of a fish?
16. Do you know why insects are attracted to light.
17. Do you know why animal's eyes shine in the dark?
18. Do you know what a light year is?
19. Do you know where stars come from?
20. Do you know what is delicate balance of nature?
21. Do you know what the green house effect is?
22. Do you know why people are worried about the ozone layer?
23. Do you know what bio-diversity is?
24. Do you know why we feel thirsty?
25. Do you know when people stop growing?
26. Do you know that blood is not always red?
27. Do you know why we smile?
28. Do you know why we dream?
29. Do you know why people have skins of different colours?
30. Do you know where your body stores its energy?
31. Do you know how we hold things?
32. Do you know why we must sleep?

33. Do you know why we have warm bodies?
34. Do you know why we have nerves?
35. Do you know what skin is made of?
36. Do you know what colour blindness is?
37. Do you know why we need to breathe?
38. Do you know how teeth are formed?
39. Do you know why we have kidneys?
40. Do you know why you cannot breathe and swallow at the same time?
41. Do you know what plasma is?
42. Do you know why some people have flat feet?
43. Do you know why we grow old?
44. Do you know that ice can burn you?
45. Do you know how we taste food?
46. Do you know why we have eye brows?
47. Do you know why injured joints swell up?
48. Do you know how broken bones mend themselves?
49. Do you know what is wrong with watching T.V. in a dark room?
50. Do you know what ECG is?
51. Do you know why you turn pale when frightened?
52. Do you know why onions make you cry?
53. Do you know what vitamins your body needs?
54. Do you know what a watt is?
55. Do you know why teenagers get pimples?
56. Do you know why colours fade in sunlight?
57. Do you know why frozen foods last longer?
58. Do you know what hard water is?
59. Do you know why you see rainbow in the sky?
60. Do you know how a water tap works?
61. Why is the sky blue?
62. Why is it red at sunset?
63. Why does the rising moon look so big?
64. What is moonlight?
65. Why does the shape of the moon change?
66. Why is there a moon in day time?
67. What are the shadows on the Moon?
68. Why do the stars twinkle?
69. Why cannot we see stars during day time?
70. What are comets?

71. Why don't stars have names?
72. Why don't stars fall from the sky?
73. Why does sea water taste salty?
74. Why are there waves?
75. Why is the sea blue?
76. What causes hot springs?
77. Why don't trees grow in the desert?
78. what is tree line on mountains.?
79. What is bio-diversity?

BEACON LIGHT

(Guidance)

1. You are a Muslim and Pakistani first and foremost. Let all around you make out from what you say and do, and from how you behave here and there, that you are a worthy son / daughter of Pakistan. Let your peers, parents and teachers be proud of your conduct and character.

2. There is nothing as good, as great, as useful as knowledge. So go all out to seek knowledge. But you can not do so in one go, nor by fits and stars. It's a long process of gradual growth. So acquire knowledge diligently, steadily and preservingly.

3. Always pray to God to extend the frontiers of your knowledge.

4. Each child is born with immense potential for development. Discover your talents. Develop your potential.

5. Teaching is one thing and learning another. The teacher can teach you how to learn but he cannot do the learning for you. Learning can be done only by you, by your own mind.

6. Learning is of two types, reproductive learning and creative learning. Go in for creative learning. Mere reproductive learning is of very little use. So learn

actively and creatively. Think, think and think. Use your brain.

7 Research approach is called for. Delve deep by asking searching questions, by challenging ideas and by experimenting. Go straight to the sources of knowledge.

8. Knowledge is different from information. Gradually move from information to knowledge. This will involve thinking.

9. Thinking is of two kinds. Convergent thinking and divergent thinking. True knowledge comes from divergent thinking.

10. Courage is of three types, physical courage, intellectual courage and moral courage. Of these, moral courage matters most. It's the hard core of character. Be especially proud of your moral courage.

11. Telling the truth is the acid test of moral courage.

12. Let fair play be your watch-word. Be fair in all your dealings. This is your moral, religious and legal obligation. But being fair and just, is not enough. Move one step forward. Be kind, considerate and helpful. This attitude will go a long way to make your own social life pleasant and tension free, therefore, more productive and more satisfying.

13. Rise above petty things. It's the brave boy/girl, the confident boy/girl, who forgives and forgets. Without forgiveness, life is governed by an endless cycle of resentment and retaliation.

14. One's needs are different from one's wants. Know the difference between the two.

15. There is nothing as harmful and as damaging for personal growth and happiness as self devaluation.

16. Bullying and bragging are sure symptoms of

psychological weakness.

17. Jealousy is always counter productive. In most cases, it can be traced back to inferiority complex.

18. Remember the Chinese proverb. Patience wins at long last.

19. Success and failures are all part of life. One success or success in one field does not mean that you will go winning all the time and in all areas of human endeavour. Similarly one odd failure or a failure in one field, does not mean either that you would go on failing all the time or in all the fields. Life is a whole. Luck is a whole. It's a marathon race. You have to run a hundred and one rounds. Losing an odd round does not matter much.

20. In life there are countless chances and equally countless opportunities and challenges in countless fields. So go on trying, with faith in God, faith in your Self and in your Mission.

21. Hard times do come in one form or the other. Hold on when they come. But God is gracious. The dark pall definitely falls out. When it does, thank God but do not relax. Still toil. In relentless toiling lies your ultimate success.

22. Let "I can I will " be your motto
Discipline provides you the necessary physical and mental foundation to concentrate on your studies, it enables you to make fuller use of your time, energy, and mental faculties. Hence the more disciplined the student, the better the chances of his doing better at academics. Therefore, it is said that discipline is the hard core of success.

23. Develop the sense of priorities. You should know what are your wants and what are your needs when it comes to spending your time, energy and money.

24. Here in the school the guiding principle is "Trust". Each one is trusted. You should follow this Trust

System. Learn to mind your own steps and behave responsibly and justify the confidence reposed in you. Remember what Churchill once said: "The price of greatness is responsibility"

25. Fellow feeling is by itself something good. So is group loyalty. But all types of relationships have a limit. That limit is justice, that which is right, not wrong. You should not go beyond that point. So do not co-operate with others in what is unjust, unfair, bad or wrong. Injustice, in any form cuts across the very roots of social living.

26. Take care of your manners always and everywhere. For manners show how well you have been brought-up. It is a matter of honour and prestige, your own and that of your parents and teachers.

27. Be properly and smartly dressed up for all occasions and you must be punctual without fail. Punctuality shows how responsible and disciplined you are.

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Do all the good you can
By all the means you can
In all the ways you can
In all the places you can
To all the people you can
As long as you can

سلمان
SALMAN SALEEM
PRESENTS